

# DAILY REPORT

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UN CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT OPENS IN GENEVA

OW081029 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva, February 7 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. Conference on Disarmament opened its first phase of negotiations in 1984 here today with the participation of representatives from 40 countries. In his letter which was read at the opening meeting today, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that "the danger of a nuclear war arouses deep and increasing anxiety" in the whole world. Thus, to terminate nuclear arms race and prevent outer-space arms race are important problems of disarmament "assuming a particular urgency."

The conference's agenda for discussion this year includes cessation of nuclear arms race, prevention of a nuclear war, prohibition of all chemical weapons and prevention of outer-space arms race. The Conference on Disarmament is the principal body of the United Nations for disarmament negotiations. The first phase of this year's conference will last twelve weeks. Over the past many years, the conference has failed to gain any substantive progress. Owing to the tense relationship between the West and the East, the negotiations this year are still likely to be difficult and tough.

PRC OBSERVER ADDRESSES UN NARCOTICS SESSION

OW100416 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0829 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Vienna, 7 Feb (XINHUA) -- Li Chaojin, Chinese observer attending the Eighth Special Session of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, said at the session today that China would continue to pursue its policy of strict control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. He said: "The problem of drug dependence arising from the abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances has become a public nuisance in many countries and regions, which is impairing people's health. Taking this problem very seriously, relevant UN organizations and relevant governments have taken various measures in this regard and have been making efforts to combat this social evil through extensive international cooperation."

He said: The Chinese Government is willing, together with the governments of other countries in the world, to seek a solution to this problem by summing up and exchanging experiences in bringing drug abuse under control in order to contribute to the realization of the common goal -- to eliminate drug abuse, protect people's health and promote the cause of human progress. He said: Considering the fact that narcotics such as "pentazocine" have become increasingly harmful in some countries and regions, China favors including "pentazocine" in the scope of control of the "Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs" and agrees with the Belgian Government's proposal to include "amphetamines" [fen tai ni 5358 1132 1441] in the scope of this convention's control. China agrees with the World Health Organization's proposal to include 33 "tranquilizing" psychotropic substances in the "1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances."

The Eighth Special Session of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs opened in Vienna yesterday and is planned to end on 10 February. The session will mainly discuss the International Narcotics Control Board's 1982 annual report.

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON U.S.-USSR MILITARY STRATEGIES

HK090829 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Zong He of the Beijing Society for the Study of International Strategic Issues: "Trends of U.S.-Soviet Rivalry as Seen From Military Strategy"]

[Text] The 1983 international situation was more turbulent and tense. The fundamental reason lay in the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union intensified their contention. Over the past year, noteworthy events occurred one after another in international relations. These events included the dispute over the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, the reescalating conflicts in the Middle East, the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and the downing of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Air Force. All these events directly or indirectly reflected the wide and intense contention between the United States and the Soviet Union and indicated that both superpowers had taken a more aggressive and intransigent position in their contention. From the viewpoint of military strategy, we find that their rivalry over the past year had the following characteristics as compared with those in the 1970's:

1. The arms race was unprecedentedly intense. Both the United States and the Soviet Union verbally agreed that a strategic balance should be maintained, but in fact both of them tried by every means to achieve military superiority. Neither side was willing to make a concession on this crucial issue. The basic policy of the Reagan administration was to make all efforts to "rejuvenate the U.S. military strength in an attempt to get the upper hand in the new round of the arms race and to restore U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union. In recent years, U.S. military spending has increased year after year, and increased by 10 percent, a peacetime record rate, in the 1984 fiscal year. The Soviet Union also maintained its momentum for expanding its military strength and repeatedly indicated that it would "never allow" the United States to disturb the existing strategic balance, attempting to further narrow the gap in the quality of weapons between the two sides. The Soviet Union's military spending in real terms also increased steadily at an annual rate of 5 percent in recent years, which greatly outpaced its economic growth rate. While making great efforts to develop all sorts of strategic nuclear weapons, both sides also actively developed and produced scores of new-type conventional weapons and modernized the equipment of their troops in a comprehensive way and on a large scale. In recent years, they even extended their arms race to the areas of space weaponry and new-type strategic defensive weapons. So, the U.S.-Soviet arms race has been carried out on a higher plane.
2. The global strategic deployment was increasingly strengthened. Along with the growth in military strength and the intensification of the U.S.-Soviet rivalry, both superpowers readjusted their respective strategies. The Reagan administration scrapped the strategy of fighting "one and a half wars" in the 1970's and drew up a new strategy of launching flexible counterattacks on the Soviet Union's weak and vital areas and engaging the Soviets on several fronts and theaters under the premise of giving strategic priority to Europe. The Soviet Union continued to give strategic priority to its western front and, at the same time, also strengthened its military buildup on its eastern and southern fronts, in preparation for conducting operations on two or even more fronts. Against this background, both the United States and the Soviet Union stepped up their contention for nuclear superiority in the European theater, strengthened their respective military buildup in the Asian-Pacific region, and strove to maintain and even expand their military presence in the Middle East and the Caribbean region in order to cripple the other side. This showed that the U.S.-Soviet rivalry within the world-wide scope had given rise to a more complicated situation.

3. In their contention, the United States and the Soviet Union tended to rely more heavily on military strength, and more readily resorted to force. The Reagan administration clearly stated that the United States would not hesitate to use its military forces to protect its "vital interests" overseas, if necessary. The military intervention by the U.S. Marine Corps and the planes and warships of the U.S. Navy in Lebanon, the large-scale assembly of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, and particularly, the armed invasion of Grenada all reflected the United States' determination to rely on military strength and take a more offensive stance in strategy. The Soviet Union continued to maintain its characteristic of basing its military strategy on an offensive stance. According to this strategy, it continued its military occupation of Afghanistan and stepped up its military infiltration in some Third World countries. This tendency of the two superpowers was bound to intensify the tension in the world situation.

It is expected that in the new year, the U.S.-Soviet contention will continue to develop and constitute an actual threat to world peace and stability -- especially to the countries and peoples in the Third World. Although both superpowers will still try to avoid being involved in head-on military confrontations due to various factors, their intense contention in some regions is very likely to trigger off an emergency. People should keep strict vigilance on this point. Therefore, all peoples in the world must further their struggle against hegemonism and for the maintenance of world peace.

#### SHIJIE ZHISHI ON THE WEST'S ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

HK100351 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 84, pp 5-6

[Article by Huang Suan of the Institute of International Affairs: "Characteristics of and Prospects for the West's Economic Recovery"]

[Text] The past year saw Western countries freeing their economies from a crisis and beginning to recover. The past year also saw some major changes in the "stagflation" of the Western economies.

The economic recovery in Western countries continued throughout the past year, but it was uneven and unstable. In the current recovery the United States continued to take the lead, and its industrial production was restored to the level before the crisis. Japan also was freed from the crisis. But some West European countries still lagged far behind. In particular, France and Italy were, in fact, still bogged down in the crisis. In the last quarter of 1983, the economic recovery was still expressed mainly in the increase in the production of consumer goods and in domestic sales. Therefore, the recovery had such weak points as depending excessively on the United States, on consumption, and on the replenishment of stocks.

At present, the key to whether the Western economic recovery can continue lies in whether the United States can withstand the extra pressure on its finances caused by its leading role in the recovery and whether it can restore the scale of investment in fixed assets to a substantive degree. The year 1984 will see the U.S. presidential election. Reagan will seek reelection. So it is expected that he will be more cautious when handling domestic economic affairs in an attempt to make things more stable in the election year. Because both profit margins in general terms and equipment utilization were raised in 1983, it is expected that investment in fixed assets in the United States will gradually go up again.

Other favorable conditions include the low level of inflation rates at present, the downward tendency of energy prices, and largely stable prices for raw materials. All this shows that the Western economic recovery will continue in 1984. The general momentum may be even stronger than in 1983. However, financial deficits in the United States and other Western countries remain terribly huge; interest rates there remain at a high level; equipment utilization at present remains at or close to the lowest point in the postwar period; and it is virtually impossible to see a real upsurge in investment in fixed assets. Therefore, the momentum and duration of the ongoing recovery are subject to many limitations.

In the long or medium term, oil prices will continue to be stable; a new upsurge will occur in the technological revolution; and inflation is unlikely to return to the high level of the late 1970's. All this will favorably affect the Western economies. However, it requires time for the development of the technological revolution to affect the economy as a whole; the West's payments for oil imports and the level of inflation will continue to be higher than in the early 1970's; more importantly, in the 1980's, there have appeared some new factors which will deepen the "stagflation" of the Western economies, such as the far lower rates of new profits earned by enterprises (that is, the rates of profits after deducting long-term interest costs) as compared with those in the late 1970's, and the marked weakening of the Third World markets' support for the Western economies. All this shows that the Western economies will not completely shake off the problem of "stagflation" because of the above-mentioned favorable factors.

A new characteristic which is likely to appear is that "stagnation" will become more prominent than "inflation." Under certain conditions, inflation can transform itself into stagnation and vice versa. As far as the credit situation is concerned, the West will continue to tighten both domestic and international credit throughout the 1980's. This kind of economic situation in the West will have a far-reaching influence on the rest of the world, especially the Third World. This may even cause the political upheavals in the Third World to deteriorate.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. POLICY IN LEBANON

U.S. Continues Support

OW100218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, February 9 (XINHUA) -- The United States will continue to support Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who is still "a legitimate president," and the Lebanese Government, a senior U.S. administration official said here today. The official, who asked not to be identified, said the U.S. ambassador in Beirut met with President al-Jumayyil again today for a couple of hours after meeting with him twice yesterday for five hours. He said President al-Jumayyil "is working to try and communicate with various leaders in an effort to achieve some form of political understanding to restore order and to stop the killing and seek control" over the situation in Beirut.

The official said he believes a political solution in Beirut is possible. He said the situation in Beirut at the moment is quiet. There is no shelling from the Syrian-controlled area today. However, he added, armed units are reorganizing for a comeback. Reports from Beirut said the U.S. battleship New Jersey bombarded Druze and Syrian batteries in Lebanon for more than nine hours yesterday in the heaviest and most sustained American military action since the Marines arrived there 16 months ago. Asked about the civilian casualties caused by shellings from the battleship, the U.S. senior official said all the shellings from the New Jersey "are directed against military targets."

Meanwhile, reports from Beirut said the Druze leader threatened retaliation against American civilians in Lebanon if the U.S. Navy continued shelling Druze villages. The U.S. official said the United States "has been in steady touch with our multinational force allies -- France, Britain and Italy. There is no casualty." Reports said Britain has withdrawn its 115 officers and men from Beirut. Italy has ordered a gradual pull-back of its 1,600-man force there, but France is maintaining its troops in Beirut for the time being and has made no decision concerning a possible withdrawal.

XINHUA Analyzes U.S. Withdrawal

OW100841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 10 Feb 84

["News analysis: Reasons for Reagan's Decision To Withdraw U.S. Marines to Ships" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, February 9 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Kaiyuan) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has decided to withdraw U.S. Marines to American battleships off Beirut. Why? The reasons may be as follows:

First: The military situation in Lebanon has greatly changed. The west district of Beirut has fallen into the hands of the Shi'ite Moslem, which means the southern outskirts of the city controlled by the antigovernment Moslem have connected with the Druze-held Ash-Shuf Mountains. The positions of U.S. Marines, therefore, have been surrounded by the Moslem militias. If not pulled out, the Marines would suffer heavy blows.

Second: The opposition parties or factions in Lebanon have hardened their attitudes, and the hope of finding a political resolution and carrying out the security plan is bound to fail to be realized in a short period of time.

Third: The call for withdrawing the Marines has become louder and louder in the United States. If the entrenched Marines in Beirut suffer new heavy casualties, Reagan's efforts to seek reelection will be jeopardized.

Fourth: While being forced to withdraw, Washington has still expressed support for the present Lebanese Government so as to maintain its own prestige. Proceeding from the interests of its own and its European allies, the United States is reluctant to yield to Syria's pressure for U.S. withdrawal. It is precisely against the background of being unwilling to withdraw on the one hand and impossible to keep the Marines intact that Reagan decided to pull the Marines to U.S. battleships.

In Washington's view, such a move could lessen the political pressure at home, put the Marines in a more mobile position and reduce the danger of their being attacked. It could also save the U.S. face and bring Washington to a better position to negotiate with Syria, because the withdrawal of U.S. Marines could meet Syria's demand for U.S. pulling out of Lebanese territory but the stationing of U.S. Marines in U.S. ships could still constitute a threat to Syria and its allies. In a word, such a move could gain bigger political and military mobility and freedom for the United States at a lesser cost.

#### Commentary on U.S. 'Dilemma'

HK091442 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0931 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Chen Si: "In a Dilemma"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Moslem militia have taken over western Beirut after 6 days of fierce fighting against the Lebanese Government troops. Now, in the face of this development, U.S. President Reagan on the one hand has ordered the U.S. Marine Corps stationed at the Beirut International Airport to withdraw in stages to U.S. warships off the Lebanese coast; and, on the other hand, has authorized the U.S. 6th Fleet to bombard the Lebanese Moslem troops with guns and bombs. The Lebanese situation now shows new turbulence.

The drastic development of the situation is beyond Washington's expectation. President Reagan held an urgent meeting on the President's plane when he was on his way to a vacation to mark his 73d birthday. Vice President Bush postponed his trip to Europe in order to cope with the Lebanese "crisis." The U.S. Cabinet and National Security Council also held a series of meetings. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has been instructed to immediately submit a redeployment scheme for the Marine Corps. As reported, the first group of Marines, totaling 500 men, will withdraw offshore this week. The withdrawal operation of the Marine force, consisting of 1,600 soldiers, will possibly be completed within a month. Washington is now holding intensive consultations with the British, French, and Italian Governments, which also have their own peace-keeping forces stationed in Lebanon. The U.S. special envoy and ambassadors are now working full time in the capitals of the Middle East countries.

Over the past year or more, Reagan refused to withdraw the U.S. Marines from Lebanon. He declared: If the Marines "retreat halfway," the "morale of international terrorists" will be boosted and the Lebanese Government will be "frustrated." Now that Reagan has suddenly changed his mind, quite a few Republican and Democratic congressmen in the capitol can have a breathing spell.

It seems that the change made by President Reagan is, to a considerable extent, due to his consideration of the political situation at home, in addition to his understanding that the situation in Lebanon has deteriorated. The WASHINGTON POST has called it "a political gamble." Since last October, when the U.S. Marine headquarters was bombed, resulting in the loss of 241 lives, the call in the United States for the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines stationed in Lebanon has grown. The Democratic candidates for president also have attacked Reagan on this issue. If the U.S. Marines in Lebanon sustain heavy casualties, it will be very harmful to Reagan's reelection efforts.

The three measures adopted by President Reagan yesterday -- to redeploy the U.S. Marines, strengthen sea and air fire counterattacks, and continue to support the Al-Jumayyil government -- are expediency by the United States in its dilemma in Lebanon, which seems unlikely to enable the United States to extricate itself from its difficult position.

For more than half a year the alternately strong and mild measures adopted by the United States in Lebanon have come to no avail. The agreement reached between Lebanon and Israel after the intensive efforts by the United States has been strongly opposed by the leftist Moslems in Lebanon and by Syria, thus becoming a mere scrap of paper. At the beginning of last November the United States assembled 30 warships and 300 planes off the coast of Lebanon in a bid to exert military pressure, but to no avail. The foreign ministers of Lebanon, Syria, and Saudi Arabia held three rounds of talks, but all of them were fruitless. Recently, the concession made by President al-Jumayyil regarding the restoration of the role of the Druze officers and soldiers in the army has been denounced by the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon as a "political trick." After Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party, visited the Soviet Union and obtained the assurances of Moscow for support, he directed the Moslem militiamen to launch new attacks on the army of the Lebanese Government. The conflict continues to develop and the road to reconciliation is beset with difficulties.

It is reported that Donald H. Rumsfeld, special envoy of the U.S. President, intends to visit Syria again today. The Lebanese Government has also asked Saudi Arabia to make continued efforts toward mediation. However, after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Beirut, Syria and the left-wing Moslems in Lebanon will name a higher price. It seems that the United States and the Lebanese Government are unlikely to make an expensive compromise.

Of course, if the "carrot" is not useful, there is still the "stick." It is reported that discussions have been made within the U.S. Government and between the United States and Israel on the problem of how to further resort to force in Lebanon. Israel wants the United States to take the lead. It is unwilling to send out massive ground forces, but would rather assume "limited tasks" because of the deterioration of its economic situation and the people's resentment against war at home. If the Israeli ground forces do not fight in the vanguard, it will be difficult for the U.S. troops to fight against the Syrian troops stationed in Lebanon, and much more difficult for President Reagan to take the risks of military and political adventures in an election year.

President Reagan has now given the green light to the U.S. Navy and Air Force to bombard Lebanon. Yet just as some U.S. newspapers have pointed out, bombardment and air raids cannot change the situation in Lebanon and the dire straits of the United States there.

DPRK CALLS FOR ALERT AGAINST U.S. INVASION

OW051044 Beijing XINHUA in English 103 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, February 5 (XINHUA) -- The Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has called on the Korean People's Armed Forces to heighten their vigilance against a possible armed invasion by the United States. According to the Korean paper NODONG SINMUN today, the call was made at a joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party which was held yesterday. The meeting, presided over by Korean President Kim Il-song, discussed the strained situation created by the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises staged by the United States and South Korea on February 1.

A press communique released at the end of the meeting says that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises is a "new war provocation" and the "largest maneuvers ever in scale with the mobilization of huge armed forces more than 200,000 strong and sophisticated weapons of mass destruction." It notes that the exercises are staged under the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion" from the north. "This is nothing but a smokescreen to cover up their heinous color as an aggressor," the communique says. It reiterates DPRK's stand for "tripartite talks" to solve the Korean problem. "Our people do not want war, but love peace. But we will never allow the imperialists to invade our country," it declares.

DPRK PAPER CALLS FOR SOLUTION OF KOREAN ISSUE

OW060812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (XINHUA) -- Korea's stand for "tripartite talks" and a peaceful solution to the Korean issue remains unchanged, despite the on-going joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises, says the paper NODONG SINMUN today. The Korean newspaper editorially points out that the large-scale joint military exercises, "Team Spirit 84," are a provocation to the entire Korean people who desire peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. They also constitute a grave threat to peace in Asia and the whole world, it says. The editorial stresses that the Korean Workers' Party's call on its members and the Armed Forces on February 4 to heighten vigilance against a possible invasion by the U.S. troops is a measure for self-defense.

The Korean issue should be solved through dialogue and consultations, instead of by force it adds. The editorial urges the United States to make an early and positive response to the "tripartite talks" proposal by the Korean side and withdraw its troops from South Korea after concluding a peace agreement with the northern side of Korea. The Korean mass media in recent days have carried articles and released TV addresses by People's Army officers and men, and people from other circles, expressing their determination to answer the call of the party Central Committee, heighten their vigilance and increase production to defend their fatherland.

YUNNAN GOVERNOR FETES DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM

HK090609 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The Yunnan Provincial People's Government gave a banquet yesterday evening [8 February] at the Chuihu Guesthouse in honor of the Korean delegation headed by Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and concurrently minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK. Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China and other Korean guests were present on the occasion. Governor Pu Chaozhu presided over the banquet. Dao Guodong, vice governor of the Yunnan Provincial People's Government; Zhu Zhihui, mayor of Kunming City; and Pan Dingsu, director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Yunnan Provincial People's Government, were present at the banquet.

Also present on the occasion were Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, who accompanied the Korean delegation from Beijing to Kunming; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the DPRK; and others.

Governor Pu Chaozhu delivered a speech at the banquet. First of all, he warmly welcomed the distinguished Korean guests on behalf of the Yunnan People's Government and the people of all nationalities of the province. Governor Pu Chaozhu said: The people of China and Korea are comrades-in-arms and brothers who show utter devotion to each other and who have stood together through thick and thin in the long period of revolutionary struggles. Like the people of the whole nation, the people of all nationalities in Yunnan resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people in keeping the initiative in their own hands and striving for a peaceful reunification of their motherland. We are particularly gratified by the heroic outstanding achievements scored by the Korean people in their socialist construction. We value highly the great Sino-Korean friendship and are willing to make strenuous efforts to carry forward this friendship for generations.

Vice Premier Kim Yong-nam also spoke at the banquet. He said: We are extremely happy to have the opportunity to visit Yunnan, a province in the southwest border region of China. My colleagues and I would like to express our heartfelt thanks to the Yunnan People's Government for giving us this grand banquet and we would also like to use this occasion to convey the friendly greetings of the Korean people to the people of all nationalities in Yunnan Province. The ties of Sino-Korean friendship are forged through the common efforts made by the great Korean leader Kim Il-sung and the great Chinese leaders Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. Such friendship can stand the test of any storm. The people of Korea regard the great Chinese people as longstanding friends. We hope the Chinese people gain greater achievements under the wise leadership of the CPC.

Following the banquet, the distinguished Korean guests watched the performance given by the Kunming "red scarf" art ensemble. The Korean delegation, headed by Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and concurrently minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, arrived here yesterday afternoon by special plane from Beijing. When the distinguished Korean guests arrived at Kunming, Dao Guodong, Zhu Zhihui, and others went to the airport to greet them.

#### DENG LIQUN MEETS JAPANESE TRANSLATION EXPERT

OW091327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this afternoon with Toshitaka Kawagoe, who is working for the Bureau of the Translation of the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin under the CPC Central Committee. Sixty-three-year-old Kawagoe has come to work in China since 1947.

Deng Liqun gave Kawagoe an account of the changes that had taken place in China's rural areas and the practical and theoretical problems involved with the implementation of the farm production responsibility system. He added that China's countryside with a rural population of 800 million presents a major research subject. The situation there keeps changing every year, he said.

Deng Liqun said he hoped that Kawagoe would visit China's rural areas from time to time. He also briefed the Japanese expert on the reform of the management system of the industrial and mining enterprises which is under study. With the growth of the national economy and improvement of people's living standards, Deng Liqun said, it is especially important to raise the political understanding of the people throughout the country. Provided the whole party continues to make unremitting efforts, this question will be solved satisfactorily, he added. Song Shusheng, director of the Bureau of the Translation of the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, was present.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Australian Embassy Reception

OW091259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA) -- H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China, and Mrs Dunn, gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the China visit of Prime Minister Robert Hawke and Mrs Hawke. Among the guests were Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries; Li Dongye, minister of the metallurgical industry, and Zou Yu, minister of justice. Earlier this afternoon, Ambassador Dunn and Bu Zhaomin, department head in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, signed a memorandum of understanding relating to the Tianjin blood transfusion project under the program of technical cooperation for development between Australia and China.

Hawke Attends Symphony

OW091826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and Mrs Hawke attended a symphony concert sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. The guests were accompanied by He Kang, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture. The Central Philharmonic Society entertained the guests with Chinese and Australian pieces as well as works by Liszt and Beethoven. At the end of the concert, Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke presented a basket of flowers on stage to conductor Li Delun and the musicians, congratulating them on their successful performance.

HONG KONG'S 1983 ECONOMY TURNS FOR BETTER

OW091626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Hong Kong, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong's economy took a turn for the better in 1983, according to statistics released by the authorities here. The total volume of Hong Kong's foreign trade was valued at 336.14 billion HK dollars in 1983, a rise of 24 percent over 1982. An increase of four percent was registered in 1982 owing to world economic recession. Exports set a record to reach 104.4 billion HK dollars last year, up 25.7 percent. A rise of three percent was recorded in 1982. Imports totaled 160.7 billion HK dollars in 1983, up 22.8 percent, while entrepot trade was worth 56.29 billion HK dollars, up 26.9 percent. Hong Kong's 1983 trade deficit was 767 million HK dollars less than that of 1982.

Last year saw 257 foreign firms open for business in Hong Kong, more than in any of the past few years, according to the registrar general's department here. There were 1,872 registered foreign companies in Hong Kong in 1983, ten percent more than in 1982. The new firms included 64 from the United States, 60 from Britain and 41 from Japan. Their business lines include insurance, trust and investments, real estate, construction, engineering, electrical appliances, machinery, banking and textiles. The combined total of registered local and foreign firms rose from 108,302 in 1982 to 118,680 in 1983. Foreign investment in Hong Kong's industries was 7,838 million HK dollars at the end of 1983, 276 million HK dollars more than a year ago. Forty-eight new factories went into operation in 1983, as against 43 in 1982. It is expected that more foreign investment will pour into Hong Kong industries as the world market economies improve.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC DESIGN EXPERTS

OW061839 - Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Lusaka, February 6 (XINHUA) -- Zambia and China "are all-weather friends" and China has made valuable contributions to Zambia's development, President Kenneth David Kaunda said here this afternoon. Receiving an eight-men Chinese team which came to elaborate on the design of the new headquarters for Zambia's United National Independence Party (UNIP) to the president and other members of the UNIP Central Committee, Kaunda said that the bond of friendship between the two countries is deeply rooted in the soil of mutual trust. After recalling a number of projects built in the past with Chinese aid, he described this new headquarters with a total floor space of 56,000 square metres as "a people's building." Thanking the Chinese experts for the design, Kaunda expressed the hope for the early construction of the building.

Under the agreement signed between the two governments, construction is to begin this year and be completed within four years. The project consists of a 16-story main building, a conference hall, a banquet hall, a political museum and other facilities. The Chinese experts team arrived here on January 31 and will stay here for two months to study the project more.

NEW ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC ENVOY

OW090146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Algiers, February 8 (XINHUA) -- New Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi received Chinese Ambassador Lu Weizhao here today. He informed the ambassador of his government's sincere desire to develop all kinds of cooperation with China on the basis of mutual benefit. He also spoke highly of the friendly relations between the two countries. The ambassador said that the Chinese Government, in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and common development, is willing to explore and develop all forms of economic and technical cooperation with Algeria.

PRC AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW081341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Newly appointed Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Kuwait Yang Fuchang presented his credentials to the head of state of Kuwait Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah here this morning.

On the occasion, Amir Jabir said that Kuwait and China, always being on good terms, hold identical views on many international questions. He hoped that the mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries would be strengthened, thus further promoting mutual understanding between the two peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries.

Kuwaiti Deputy Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information Sagah al-Ahmal al-Jabir as-Sabah also received the new Chinese ambassador on February 6 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. Ambassador Yang Fuchang arrived here on January 29.

WU XUEQIAN ATTENDS BANQUET MARKING SUDANESE TIES

OW091856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA) -- The 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Sudan and China was marked at a banquet hosted by Sudanese Ambassador to China Muhammad Hamad M. Matar at the embassy here this evening. Among the guests were Wu Xueqian, China's state councillor and foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned.

Ambassador Matar said in his speech that the Sudan and China share similar views on the Afghan, Kampuchean, Palestinian, southern African and many other major international issues. The two countries have also adopted the same explicit position on opposing world and regional hegemonism and expansionism. He hoped for further promotion of the effective and constructive cooperation between the two countries.

Wu Xueqian said that both China and the Sudan are developing countries. To increase bilateral friendly relations is in the fundamental interests of the two countries and benefits the cause of unity and cooperation among Third World countries, he added. He expressed the conviction that bilateral economic cooperation will be enhanced.

OFFICIALS ATTEND IRAN REVOLUTION DAY RECEPTION

OW100815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA) -- 'Ali Khorram, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to China, gave a reception at the embassy here at noon today to celebrate the day of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran. Among the guests were Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in China were also present.

SPORADIC FIGHTING CONTINUES IN BEIRUT

OW100642 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Sporadic fightings still went on today along the green line between East and West Beirut and some residential areas came under artillery fire again. The U-S. Destroyer Moosburgger renewed bombardment on the Syrian-controlled Ash-Shuf Mountains this evening. However, business returned to normal in some streets and the state television station began broadcasting news in French and English and other programs. A Lebanese airliner carrying 80 passengers landed at Beirut Airport today from Cyprus, the first commercial flight to arrive in a week.

Leader of the Shi'ite's "Amal" movement Nabih Birri issued a 11-point statement after a meeting of all militia groups in West Beirut, aimed at restricting the militiamen and restoring order in that part of the city. Birri said that schools would open again. France and Britain have reportedly begun evacuating their residents from Beirut. The Saudi Embassy has been moved to the east from the west and French diplomats have been evacuated to the French ambassador's residence close to the Lebanese Presidential Palace.

PLA OFFICIAL URGES ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK091034 Beijing JIEFANGJUN WENYI in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 84 pp 101-103

[Article by Liu Baiyu [0491 4101 5038]: "Adhere to the Four Basic Principles, Eliminate Spiritual Pollution -- Speech Delivered at a Forum of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles" -- place and date of speech not given]

[Tex:] I wholeheartedly support the important speeches Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun delivered at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. I hold that in order to develop socialist literature and art, it is necessary to conscientiously study and implement that spirit of these two speeches, adhere to the four basic principles with a clear-cut stand, and thoroughly eliminate spiritual pollution.

The important policy decision on eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front, which was put forth by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, is really very important. It was put forth at the right time. Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, standing on a high plane and seeing far ahead, have "talked about it earnestly." So, every communist on the ideological front must not "turn a deaf ear" to it. We must gain a full understanding of the great significance of eliminating spiritual pollution on the theoretical and literature and art fronts. The essence of spiritual pollution is to spread all kinds of decadent ideologies of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, and to arouse feelings of lack of confidence in socialism, communism, and the leadership of the Communist Party. Some comrades have frequently talked about the so-called man's value, humanism, and alienation. They have no interest in criticizing capitalism, but are interested in criticizing socialism. This is the crucial point of spiritual pollution.

Propagating these absurd theories will inevitably harm the state and the people and destroy the morale of our people in the construction of the four socialist modernizations. Within the army, it will inevitably sap the fighting will and lower the combat effectiveness of the soldiers. Thus, we must not underestimate the seriousness of the spiritual pollution and its perniciousness on the theoretical and literature and art fronts. The four basic principles are the foundation on which our republic has been established. They are also criteria for the socialist ideological and literature and art fronts. Only by adhering to the four basic principles and resolutely and thoroughly eliminating spiritual pollution can we ensure that our socialist construction will be carried out smoothly, that our Army will always be a great wall of steel in defending socialism, and that our socialist literature and art develop healthily. Therefore, we must clearly understand that eliminating spiritual pollution is an important matter concerning the future and destiny of our party, our state, our Army, and our people, and an important matter concerning which road to follow in building socialism.

Many times Comrade Deng Xiaoping has talked about the question of adhering to the four basic principles and pointed out a correct orientation for the theoretical and literature and art fronts. As early as March 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping already pointed out: "It is necessary to repeatedly emphasize adhering to these four basic principles, because some people (even if only very few people) are attempting to shake them. This can never be allowed. No communists, and naturally, no ideological or theoretical worker in our party, is allowed to waver on this fundamental question. If any of these four basic principles is shaken, the entire socialist cause and the construction of modernization will be shaken." In February 1980 he pointed out: "If we deviate from adherence to the four basic principles, we will lose our root and orientation, and the implementation of the party's ideological line will be out of the question."

In December the same year, he pointed out again: "There are still serious shortcomings in our propaganda work. The main shortcoming is that we have not given active publicity to the four basic principles in a persuasive way and with perfect assurance, and have not carried out effective struggles against the seriously mistaken ideas of opposing the four basic principles." In March 1981 he pointed out: "It is necessary to strengthen propaganda and education in adhering to the four basic principles and write more articles on this subject. It is necessary to criticize both 'leftist' and rightist erroneous ideas." This time, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out again that the core of the four basic principles is the socialist system and party leadership. This is the foundation on which we build our country and unite the people throughout the country in our struggle. From this we can see that adhering to the four basic principles, opposing all kinds of erroneous tendencies, and resisting spiritual pollution constitute the consistent thinking of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. However, just as was pointed out by Comrade Hu Yaobang, some opinions of our party, which are of fundamental importance, have not aroused the full attention of the comrades in the literature and art circles. Some comrades have even written articles to preach the bourgeois theory of human nature and humanism, and the theory of alienation under socialism. They said that "alienation" is the concentrated expression of all evil practices in socialist society and the most scientific "alienation" exists in all fields in socialist society, including the ideological, political, and economic fields. The description of socialism by these comrades with the word Marx used to criticize capitalism can only result in guiding the people to criticize, suspect, and negate the socialist system, and make people think that socialism is as hopeless as capitalism. Thus they will lose their confidence in communism.

At the same time, some comrades hold that there is also alienation in literature and art. Some of them even said that "the alienation of man under the socialist conditions" should be regarded as an "important theme" in literature. As a matter of fact, the theory of "alienation of socialism" has also become a theoretical basis for bourgeois liberalization in literature and art. Over the past few years, it was under the guidance of this erroneous theory that some bad literary works appeared, which vilified the party, the People's Army, and the socialist motherland.

The harmful influence of the bourgeois theory of human nature and humanism and the erroneous theory of alienation of socialism over the literature and art creation with a military theme cannot be underestimated either. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, great progress has been achieved in the Army's literature and art work and in literature and art creation with a military theme through holding the whole Army's cultural work conference and forum on literary creation with a military theme, criticizing the so-called theory of "the dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art" concocted by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, eliminating the influence of the "leftist" erroneous ideology, resisting the trend of bourgeois liberalization, and adhering to the four basic principles. A large number of excellent works have been created one after another, such as "The East," "Anecdote on the Western Line," "A 'Common Soldier' in the Depths of Tian Shan," "Shooting at the Sirius," "Being Anxious To Return," "Diary of Instructor Song," and "Garland at the Foot of a High Mountain."

Of course, our achievements are the main goal. However, we must also see that spiritual pollution on the ideological front has also seriously affected literature and art work in the Army and literature and art creation with a military theme. Some tendentious problems existing in this field also have something to do with the theory of "alienation."

For example, some works have run counter to the four basic principles and depicted the "alienation" of man in the socialist society; some have used the past to disparage the present and attack the party and socialism by innuendo; some have deliberately distorted the images of high-ranking generals of the People's Army and sowed dissension between the officers and men and between the Army and civilians; some have openly vilified Marxism or even inculcated religion in readers; and some have propagated "love" transcending classes and advocated opposing all kinds of wars, obscuring the demarcation line between just and unjust wars. Although these works are few in number, they have a very bad influence. If we allow them to circulate in the Army, they will surely pollute the soul of young soldiers. Therefore, we must resolutely resist them.

How do we eliminate spiritual pollution on the literature and art front? The key problem is to really strengthen the leadership of Marxism and conscientiously and actively carry out ideological struggles. It is necessary to continue to criticize and correct the erroneous "leftist" viewpoints on the ideological and theoretical fronts. However, it is also necessary to clearly point out that at present, the problem that we must first solve on the ideological front is to correct the right tendency of weakness and laxity. An important reason for the emergence of spiritual pollution on the literature and art front is that the guiding policy of the central authorities on the ideological front has not yet been implemented forcefully and effectively. Some comrades have taken an attitude of liberalism toward spiritual pollution and turned a deaf ear to it. They know that it is wrong, but do not want to and dare not criticize it. Therefore, in order to eliminate spiritual pollution, it is necessary to overcome weakness and laxity of leadership. Some literature and art soldiers in the PLA have also been involved in the unhealthy tendency of "regarding money as everything" which is fostered by some people in the literature and art circles. This shows that the problem of weakness and laxity also exists among the army leaders in charge of cultural work. We must learn a lesson from this and take resolute measures to correct it.

I feel that literature and art workers in the Army and comrades engaging in literature and art creation with a military theme, especially the party members among them, must take an active part in the present struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution to safeguard the four basic principles with concrete action. We must realize that eliminating spiritual pollution is of special significance to the Army. This is because the Army is entrusted with the task of defending our motherland. It needs a high degree of centralism and unity. If it does not resist spiritual pollution, it will lack vigor in fighting will and become dilatory in work style, and will naturally suffer defeat in battles. The CPC Central Committee requires that our Army not only be a great wall of steel in defending our socialist motherland, but also an important force in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. How can our literature and art soldiers, whose task is to provide the Army with socialist nourishment for the mind, turn a blind eye to spiritual pollution? We must thoroughly eliminate spiritual pollution so that our revolutionary literature and art ranks can become purer and have higher combat effectiveness and better techniques of artistic expression.

I firmly believe that through party rectification and eliminating spiritual pollution throughout the country, our revolutionary literature and art will surely develop more healthily. We are eliminating spiritual pollution, not discarding good things; we emphasize adherence to the four basic principles, but do not mean to abolish emancipation of the mind; we advocate overcoming weakness and laxity of leadership, but do not encourage arbitrary interference.

Also we criticize the trend of bourgeois liberalization, but do not mean that we do not oppose the erroneous "leftist" ideology and the practice of formulating and generalizing literary works; we criticize bourgeois theory of human nature, humanism, and the theory of alienation, but do not oppose depicting living characters, revealing man's inner world, and describing the feeling and ideals of the characters in literature and art works... In short, provided we hold high the banner of socialist literature and art, adhere to the four basic principles, and eliminate spiritual pollution, the road for our literature and art will surely become wider, not narrower. Provided our literature and art workers of the whole country, whole party, and whole army are closely united under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, work hard, and march forward, our socialist literature and art will surely thrive.

#### YANG SHANGKUN IN SHANGHAI COMMENTS ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

OWO91355 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Permanent Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, currently in Shanghai, this morning called on cadres and fighters of the Good 8th Company on Nanjing Road and encouraged them to carry forward the company's fine work style from generation to generation.

Comrade Yang Shangkun had a cordial conversation with several cadres of the company. He inquired about the cultural level of cadres and fighters of the company. Stressing the importance of raising their cultural level, he said that with culture and high political consciousness, cadres and fighters can be full of promise.

Touching on some errors made by individual units in eliminating spiritual pollution, Yang Shangkun said: No matter how sound the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies are, we will rely on basic units for their implementation. You must learn to use correct methods in ideological and other work. You must do your work in the spirit of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC."

Pointing to Comrade Mao Zedong's ode to the 8th Company posted on the wall, Yang Shangkun explained it sentence by sentence to the cadres present. He said: Chairman Mao said that the Good 8th Company is on the lips of people throughout the country. You should carry forward the company's fine work style from generation to generation.

Comrade Yang Shangkun also inquired about the well-being of the company's cadres and fighters and its training of personnel capable of both civilian and army work.

#### JOURNAL'S SELF-CRITICISM FOR SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HKO90614 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 84 p 2

[Report by reporter Zheng Xiaofeng [6774 4562 7364]: "XUEXI YU TANSUO [STUDY AND PROBING] Journal Makes Self-Criticism to the Public"]

[Text] The recently published issue No 6 of XUEXI YU TANSUO carries an article entitled "Draw on Lessons From the Errors and Conscientiously Take Part in the Struggle for the Elimination of Spiritual Pollution," an article of self-criticism concerning spiritual pollution written by the journal's editorial department.

This journal is jointly sponsored by the Heilongjiang Provincial Academy of Social Sciences and the provincial social scientists association. The 1981 issue No 1 of XUEXI YU TANSUO carried an article entitled "On the Problem of the Value of Man in a Socialist Society," which contains serious erroneous political views. The editorial department's self-criticism article says: That article not only draws from the abstract value of man the erroneous conclusion that "doing everything for man is the yardstick for measuring all social activities and the standard for judging the nature of all thoughts and theory," but also mechanically applies Marx' view in analyzing alienation in a capitalist society to our socialist reality and puts forth the erroneous view that "in reality a large number of phenomena of alienation exist that affect the value of man."

The article of the editorial department also says: Regarding man as being isolated as abstract, separated from the historical times and social relations he lives in, and talking on this basis about human nature, humanism, and the value, dignity, and rights of man is in essence a practice of making propaganda of individualism and of the view of putting individuals first. This abstract theory of human nature and humanism centered on individuals will inevitably become an ideological weapon of the bourgeoisie in fighting against historical realism and scientific communism.

The editorial department has also made self-criticism for other erroneous viewpoints that the journal published in the past few years.

In its article, it probed into the cause of the errors and says: "The fundamental cause for our errors is our failure to maintain a high degree of political and ideological identity with the CPC Central Committee. In doing editing work, we also failed to sufficiently realize the harm of the rightist tendency on the ideological and theoretical front or to regard the struggle against bourgeois liberalization as a task of actual urgency." "There was a liberalization tendency in our understanding and implementation of the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend."

Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Lian presided over a meeting of the committee's Standing Committee, at which he listened to the editorial department's briefing on its self-criticism and encouraged its staff to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and strive to satisfactorily run the journal. Acting at the directive of the provincial CPC Committee, the XUEXI YU TANSUO journal has already set up an editorial board headed by the secretary of the leading party members' group in the provincial Academy of Social Sciences.

#### PERFUNCTORY RECTIFICATION IN GRAIN BUREAU DESCRIBED

HK100720 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Liu Binyan and Liu Guosheng: "An Invisible Machine -- a Negative Example of Perfunctorily Carrying Out Party Rectification"]

[Text] What a Way to Carry Out Party Rectification

Have you ever seen such a scene? That at the plenary session of CPC members of the grain bureau, a person under investigation for having committed serious mistakes should pour out a stream of abuse against those who were investigating him out in public, swaggering with arms akimbo? And this went on for 2 hours, with nobody trying to stop him. This very person was chief of the agricultural administration section under the grain bureau of Shuangya City, Heilongjiang Province. Some 2 years ago, he was informed against concerning the practice of extortion from the peasants.

An initial investigation discovered that there had been other offenses, too: He took advantage of his power to examine and approve applications for the purchase of grain, oil, and fodder in trying to establish connections with influential people, and in doing favors at no great cost to himself; he made use of his authority to handle and approve applications for grain rations from those who applied for registered permanent residence in the city to engage in bad practices for selfish ends... That a chief of an agricultural administration section should have 15 kinds of authority in his hands, some of which even had a direct bearing on the subsistence of the citizens!

How could he be so bold? This section chief has himself answered the question. He threatened openly, saying: "Are there any exceptions in the cases of the leading members of the city in the transfer from registered rural residence to registered urban residence, and in the work arrangement of their own children and dependents?"

Yin Haijiang (secretary of the bureau CPC Committee) and Duan Lianxi (chief of the organizational section under the bureau) both did it!"

One day in the spring of 1980, an important figure of the city finance and trade office went personally to the grain bureau in a sedan car, to reprove the discipline inspection workers for investigating that section chief. At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the grain bureau, a decision was adopted to "expel that section chief from the party, and to remove him from his administrative office." However, the decision was later overruled by Yin Haijiang with his one vote. More and more problems concerning the section chief were revealed during the course of the investigation. Nevertheless, Yin Haijiang insisted on closing the case when only a few of the 200-odd incidents of transferring from registered rural residences to registered urban residences had been touched upon. Xia Zhongyi, deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the grain bureau, was chiefly responsible for the investigations into the case of that section chief. He had been engaged in public security and discipline inspection work for nearly 4 decades, but never had he witnessed two CPC committees of a higher and a lower level shielding a person who had committed grave mistakes. He left the bureau in anger and went to apply for an audience with the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. But he did not expect that, during his absence, he himself would become a target for investigation by Yin Haijiang and others.

All this took place at a time when the party rectification of the grain bureau was under way (the grain bureau was one of the few units selected by the city CPC Committee for experimentation in party rectification). In appearance, there was nothing to find fault with in the procedure of party rectification: studying the documents, every individual CPC member comparing and examining himself against the requirements of the party Constitution, leading cadres taking the lead in practicing self-criticism... up to the reregistration of party membership. But when the party rectification came to an end, everything remained unchanged. The work team did not even know that there was an invisible but powerful political machine dictating everything.

#### The Secret of a "Setup"

Back in 1978, when the ferreting-out campaign was under way, some people told Xia Zhongyi that "a factionalist setup exists in the grain bureau," but he would not believe it. He had all along regarded the secretary of the CPC Committee of any unit as the personification of the CPC leadership. Now, he has come to understand that he was taken in. Upon the exposure by the masses, Gao Yunwu, then the deputy secretary of the CPC Committee who was in charge of ferreting-out work, wanted to list Duan Lianxi, who had been a ringleader of the rebels, and an organizer of atrocities of beating, smashing, and looting during the "Cultural Revolution," as a target for ferreting out.

Nevertheless, Yin Haijiang regarded him as innocent. As a result, Duan Lianxi, who had conducted inquisitions by torture and obtained confessions by compulsion, a killer of two innocent people, and elements who had engaged in beating, smashing, and looting were all left, and not ferreted out.

Shortly afterward, Yin Haijiang suggested the promotion of Duan Lianxi to chief of the organizational section. Again Gao Yunwu objected. At this juncture, his errors in economy were also revealed apart from his problems during the "Cultural Revolution." But he became chief of the organizational section all the same. Yin Haijiang was not satisfied with this, and he wanted to promote Duan Lianxi to be a member of the Standing Committee of the bureau CPC Committee and deputy chief of the bureau; to this end, he had submitted at least five reports to the city CPC Committee, and had reserved a seat on the Standing Committee for Duan Lianxi beforehand. In fact, Duan Lianxi's actual strength had long surpassed that of the Standing Committee and the deputy chief of the bureau. Everything, big or small, was planned and decided by Yin Haijiang and him in private, and was then to be adopted by the CPC Committee.

What sort of a person was Yin Haijiang? What sort of relationship existed between him and Duan Lianxi anyway?

Yin Haijiang had been a worker, loading and unloading sacks of grain. As he was keen on adapting himself to the political climate, he became one of the chief leading members of the antirightist campaign in the grain bureau. Later, he became chief of the organizational section, a post which enabled him to personally grasp the authority of personnel administration. In appearance, he was a man of primitive simplicity, honest and kind, but in reality, he was experienced and astute, keen on political trickery, and good at attacking others. People's evaluation of the political work of cadre Duan Lianxi was: "Full of vigor and energy, he never attends to proper duties, but specializes in bustling about to establish connections."

When the "Cultural Revolution" burst out, Yin Haijiang took the side of the "upstairs faction" (rebels among political work cadres), headed by Duan Lianxi, and came under their protection. The "upstairs faction" had the personnel files of the cadres, workers, and staff in their control, and they could attack any of them at will by exposing the confidential personal history contained in the files. They had another advantage: they could refrain from doing any practical work, but specialize in seizing power, and in the practice of beating, smashing, and looting. The "downstairs faction," who were in charge of professional work, had to overcome all difficulties during the time of turmoil, and to maintain the supply of rations for several hundred thousand people in the city; and, lacking experience in "struggle" and the desire to seize power, they could only suffer total defeat. From then on, those who were upright and professionally strong became objects of attack; they were depreciated and elbowed out, while a number of strong characters, who were keen on seeking personal gains, and professional "blockheads" were promoted.

What the party rectification work team failed to see was such a fundamental problem -- that in the grain bureau system there existed a factional setup formed by "people of the three categories" working hand in glove with those who take advantage of their power in seeking personal interests. Under the common aim of "first, grasping power; second, grasping the personnel; third, grasping money and materials," they have colluded with each other, shielded each other, and made use of each other. And Yin Haijiang and Duan Lianxi were the very core of this factional setup.

On weekends and holidays, the jeeps in the streets of Shuangya City would shuttle to and fro, and in some of them were cadres of all levels attending dinner parties at the homes of "their own men." Now do not take this for only a demonstration of the unhealthy tendencies of "going in for eating and drinking extravagantly." Many personnel questions concerning promotion and demotion, appointment to, removal from, and transferrence between offices were the subject of bargains finally struck at the banquet tables.

In the acceptance for party membership and in promotions, priority was given to those people belonging to the same faction, the "people of three categories," and those who were degenerate in character, and even those "dispelled from the party, and removed from office" were no exception.

Once, Xia Zhongyi personally experienced such a great reversal in a personnel question. He and Lan Dianyin, a cadre of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the bureau, went together to investigate a person who was questionable in matters of economy. Lan Dianyin had all along been willingly bearing the burden of office, and had been bold in struggling, but she had not been given a raise since 1966. And it was also time for Xia Zhongyi himself to be promoted. Priority should have been given to cadres of discipline inspection work concerning consideration for a raise in salary. Nevertheless, they had never expected that they would not be given a promotion, while the target of their investigation, the person who was questionable in matters of economy, would be promoted, and become deputy chief of the supply section!

In July 1981, a driver was transferred to the grain bureau. His name was Liu Shaoshan. The moment he arrived, he blared out: "I am invited here by your secretary, Yin Haijiang!" And it did not take him very long to use a whole tank of gasoline when he came to the car pool. When the car pool chief criticized him, he stopped showing up for work altogether for the following 6 months. He hired the car out to people for their private use, and when the car pool sent a man to collect the money for the hire, they said the money had already been paid to Liu Shaoshan. This very person used to commit economic errors when he worked in a market cooperative. And since he had been transferred to the grain bureau, he had colluded with profiteers, and engaged in embezzlement. But Yin Haijiang and Duan Lianxi were bent on promoting such a man. First, they wanted to transfer him to the labor and wage section, despite the objections of Gao Yunwu, the deputy secretary of the bureau CPC Committee. Further, they wanted to promote him to deputy secretary of the Nanshan grain administration station, which would be a post for a deputy section chief. At this juncture, the city procuratorate informed the grain bureau of the criminal case of Liu Shaoshan; that the grain bureau should nevertheless have insisted on giving him a raise....

The reason for Liu Shaoshan's receiving favors was simply that he was a brother of a deputy secretary of the city CPC Committee. The appointments of several section chiefs in the factional setup of the grain bureau had all been his work, through connections with his brother and his cousin, who was in charge of the personnel administration of cadres in the city financial and trade committee. Those people in several bureaus of the city who wished to get promoted would all fawn on him, while he would offer official posts and make lavish promises wherever he went, and was true to his word too! This meant that the relative of a person in power was enabled to indirectly exercise power outside his own realm, and the key link of the political power of the proletariat -- the appointment and promotion of people -- caused disorder within the party's organizational line and cadre policy.

Without this arbitrary use of power, it would not have been so easy for Yin Haijiang and Duan Lianxi to operate their small factional setup.

#### From Politics to Economy

If you list the names of those who have been elbowed out or left out in the cold, you will find that most of them are intelligent, hardworking, and upright. Li Qihong, former chief of the planning and deployment section under the grain bureau, had been beaten to the point of disability before he was demoted and transferred to a grain administration station as a group leader. The deputy director of the Organizational Department under the city CPC Committee, who is in charge of the administration of cadres, told reporters: "That man is sufficiently qualified to become a section chief in the grain bureau."

But when some people in the grain bureau suggested the promotion of Li Qihong to deputy director of the grain administration station, Duan Lianxi went to the city CPC Committee to exert his pressure, and the suggestion fizzled out.

The Yin Haijiang-Duan Lianxi gang regarded every intelligent and upright person who would not "come over and pledge allegiance" as a threat to them. In 1975, the first flour mill in Shuangya City was put into production. There was not a single technical worker in the city, and they should have welcomed support and aid from other places. The provincial leadership had decided that a number of technical personnel of the flour mill at Qiqihar should be sent to Shuangya to support them; however, they were refused by Yin Haijiang and Duan Lianxi. Pang Bingquan, the sole engineer of the grain bureau, was the designer of the flour mill; actually, all the important designs and reforms here over 2 decades had been his achievements. However, Pang Bingquan was a person who had plenty of brains; besides, he was cruelly oppressed by Duan Lianxi and his gang, and was naturally regarded as an alien element. Therefore, he was elbowed out and became a teacher, the only position in which he was able to apply his specific technical skill. The flour mill was left in the hands of Qin Changqiu, who knew nothing about technology, but was one of Yin Haijiang and Duan Lianxi's gang.

Now, as a result of the arbitrary dismemberment and transformation of the equipment, and the confusion in operation, the losses have been most shocking. The electrical machinery which has been burned beyond repair amounts to over 100 sets. In not one year has the production plan been fulfilled. According to planning, in 1983, the mill should have handed over to the state profits of 640,000 yuan; however, only 230,000 yuan had been fulfilled by the end of October. There has always been a loss in the rate of flour output against wheat consumed in processing. In the first 10 months alone, it suffered a loss of 641 tons of flour in processing. The flour has long been of the worst quality, but it has been sold as being up to standard. The people of Shuangya have been using black and gritty, low quality flour for years.

"If we make do with the personnel, we shall have to make do with things as they are," is the conclusion drawn by a comrade who has been observing for a long time the factional setup in the grain bureau. Truly, if we do not break up such a factional setup, which is intolerable to the party's principles and the socialist system, will it be possible for our industry to improve even if we have much better policies, more funds, and the most up-to-date equipment? And will the financial revenues be increased? Such factional setups are forever putrefying the atmosphere of our social life, and are the most powerful source of spiritual pollution, which is impairing people's faith in our party and in the socialist system.

Our readers who have read the report "Not Just for the Sake of Grain," carried in this paper on 6 January this year, are shocked, and would like to know: How did it come about that there were such appalling economic losses? Now they can find the answer to it: The economic loopholes were caused by political ulcers, and the focus of infection was the social influence formed by those taking advantage of their power to seek personal gains in collusion with "people of three categories."

Even a deputy chief of the organizational department under the Shuangya City CPC Committee admits: The experiment in party rectification in the grain bureau cannot be said to have been successful. However, this experiment was introduced to the whole province as a successful experience. But of course, this experience is not without significance, because it has revealed to people: If the party rectification should be carried out perfunctorily, what dangerous trouble will it bring about in the future!

GUANGMING RIBAO REJECTS PERMANENT REVOLUTION

HK090955 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Xue Hanwei, Xin Zhongqin, and Pan Guohua: "How Should We Understand 'Seizing Political Power Is Only the Beginning of the Revolution'"]

[Text] For a considerable length of time in the past, the rather widespread view in China has been that after the completion of the political revolution, Lenin still advocated permanent revolution, and one of the important reasons for this assertion is that Lenin pointed out: The seizure of political power by the proletariat means the beginning of the revolution rather than its completion. Can this thesis hold water? We will discuss here what we have learned on this issue.

This thesis was directly advanced by Stalin, rather than Lenin, in accordance with the latter's thought. In his article "Concerning Questions of Leninism," Stalin expounded the distinction between the proletarian revolution and bourgeois revolution and pointed out that because the main task of the proletarian revolution consists, after seizing political power, in building a new, socialist economy, therefore, in the proletarian revolution, the seizure of political power is only the beginning. ("Questions of Leninism," p 126-127) In this regard, Stalin did not raise the question that the revolution "started" following the seizure of political power by the proletariat is an interrupted revolution and that the method of permanent revolution should be applied to building a new, socialist economy. In short, what he touched on in this respect has nothing at all to do with the point of view of permanent revolution.

In dealing with permanent revolution, what Stalin repeatedly stressed was the completion of the revolutionary cause by the turning over of political power to the proletariat. For instance, in expounding Marx's theory of permanent revolution, he said: "Marx only stands for the completion of the revolutionary cause by establishing proletarian political power," and in expounding Lenin's theory of one revolution growing into another, he said: "Lenin stands for the completion of the revolutionary cause by turning over political power to the proletariat." (Ibid., p 27, 26)

Superficially speaking, the theory that "seizing political power is only the beginning of the revolution" and that of "completing the revolutionary cause by turning political power over to the proletariat" appear to be contradictory. Actually, that is not the case, because they do not deal with the same single question. The latter is propounded out of the summarization of Marx's theory of permanent revolution and Lenin's theory of a revolution growing into another one; in other words, it deals with the proletarian revolution directly from the viewpoint of permanent revolution. The revolution mentioned here refers to political revolution. This revolution is consummated with the seizure of political power. However, the former is advanced out of the summarization of Lenin's principle concerning the two different tasks and two different solutions of the socialist revolution, in other words, it deals with the proletarian revolution from the point of view of taking the socialist revolution as a whole, namely the social revolution. It is only after the proletariat has seized political power that it can build a new, socialist economy. Therefore, as for this revolution, seizure of political power is only its beginning and not its completion. Neglecting the distinction between the two, and even using theses which expound different questions, instead of the direct thesis on permanent revolution, to prove that the development of socialism is a process of permanent revolution can only cause confusion in theory.

In order to understand "seizing political power is only the beginning of the revolution" it is necessary to find out how this thesis is propounded.

The speech Lenin delivered at the seventh congress of the [Russian Communist] Party in March 1918 served as the grounds for Stalin to do so. In the report entitled "On War and Peace," Lenin said: "The difference between a socialist revolution and a bourgeois revolution is that in the latter case there are ready-made forms of capitalist relationships: Soviet power -- proletarian power -- does not inherit such ready-made relationships, if we discount the most developed forms of capitalism, which, strictly speaking, extended to but a small top layer of industry and hardly touched agriculture." (Lenin: "Collected Works," Vol 27, p 78)

This remark by Lenin was aimed at criticizing the errors committed by the "leftist communists" headed by Bukharin. At that time, the difference between Lenin and the "leftist communists" lay in how the revolution should be carried out after the proletariat had seized political power and basically completed the task of expropriating the expropriators - not in whether or not a revolution should be carried out. Failing to understand the new tasks and new methods that confronted the socialist revolution, the "leftist communists" still shouted the old slogans of the past, such as "resolutely overthrow" and "thoroughly smash" something. For this reason, Lenin advanced the principle of the two different tasks and two different solutions of the socialist revolution. He said: "The objective situation precludes any idea of limiting ourselves to a triumphal march with flying banners such as we had in fighting against Kaledin. Anyone who attempted to apply these methods of struggle to the organizational tasks confronting the revolution would only prove his bankruptcy as a politician, as a socialist, and as an active worker in the socialist revolution." (Ibid., p 79) This serves as an exposition of the fact that the different tasks of the socialist revolution require different solutions and that the methods of struggle by which we were able to solve military and political tasks in the past should not be applied to the organizational and economic tasks that confront the revolution.

Lenin's principle concerning the two different tasks and two different solutions of the socialist revolution indicates that after the completion of the proletarian political revolution, we must not apply the method of political revolution, still less the method of permanent revolution, to the tasks of the socialist revolution and construction.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON SOCIALIST MATERIAL BENEFITS

HK080913 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Zhao Hui: "Gaining an Overall Understanding of the Socialist Principle of Material Benefits"]

[Text] [Introduction] The socialist principle of material benefits is a standard for handling the socialist relationship of material benefits. Its main content is to give consideration to the material interests of the state, the collectives, and the individual laborers. This principle is essentially different from that of "regarding money as everything." Since commodity and money still exist in the socialist society, the material benefits of the individual laborers can be realized only through implementing the principle of distribution according to work and through the particular amount of money they have gained. However, this does not mean that the principle of distribution according to work is the foundation for the idea of "regarding money as everything." The theory of communism is a scientific exposition of the fundamental interests of the proletariat. To educate the people in communist ideology means to mobilize and organize them to fight for their own fundamental interests. Adhering to the socialist principle of material benefits must be combined with education in communist ideology. [end introduction]

The socialist principle of material benefits is a fundamental principle in socialist economic work. To gain an overall understanding of this principle is of great significance in fully displaying the superiority of the socialist economic system and creating a new situation in China's socialist modernization drive.

According to the Marxist, viewpoint, material benefits form a material motive force for men's activities of all kinds, and the relationship of material benefits is the most fundamental relationship in social production relations. It is determined by the ownership of the means of production and can be changed along with the change of the latter. The establishment of socialist public ownership of the means of production put an end to the situation in which the material benefits of the exploiters dominated everything under the private ownership system and those of the laborers were infringed upon or swallowed up. After the establishment of the public ownership system, the material benefits of the laborers became the purpose and motive force for developing the socialist economy. In the present stage, the socialist public ownership of the means of production is in a dominant position in our country. At the same time, diverse forms of economy exist. This characteristic of the ownership structure of the means of production decides the diversification and complexity of the relationship of material benefits in our country, which is mainly expressed in the relationship of material benefits between the state, the collectives, and the individuals.

The socialist principle of material benefits is a correct reflection of the socialist relationship of material benefits, and a standard for handling and readjusting the socialist relationship of material benefits. Its main content is to give consideration to the material interests of the state, the collectives, and the individual laborers. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The relationship between the state on the one hand and factories and agricultural cooperatives on the other, and the relationship between factories and agricultural cooperatives on the one hand and the producers on the other, should both be handled well. To this end we should consider not just one side but all three, the state, the collective, and the individual." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 272) What Comrade Mao Zedong referred to here was the relationship of material benefits. To consider all three, the state, the collective, and the individual, means to consider the material benefits of the three and to correctly handle the relationship of benefits between them.

Some people have only stressed personal material benefits and interpreted the socialist principle of material benefits as the principle of personal material benefits. This viewpoint of one-sidedly stressing personal material benefits is inappropriate because, at the present stage, the ownership of the means of production in our country is taking two forms: the ownership by the whole people and the ownership by the collective. At the same time, the ownership by the whole people is taking the form of the ownership by the state. This characteristic of ownership decides that the material benefits of the state, the collective, and the individual are all in the objective economic category in the socialist society. They are all in important positions and play important roles. The objective relationship of material benefits cannot be correctly reflected and the material benefits of various sides cannot be truly realized if any one of these sides is neglected or negated. The material benefits of the state are a concentrated expression of the overall and long-term interests of the laborers. Production could not be promoted if the state enterprises and collective economic units were not given material benefits in light of the obligation they have performed in society and the achievements they have made in labor. To ensure the personal material benefits of the laborers so that their physical strength and intelligence can be fully developed and used is a demand of the development of the productive forces and a symbol showing the realization of the socialist public ownership.

To give consideration to the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual means, in reality, to correctly handle the contradictions or relationship between the three. We must not one-sidedly emphasize the interests of the state to the neglect of those of the collective and individual; still less must we merely take into account those of the collective and individual, to the neglect of those of the state. To give consideration to the material benefits of the state, the collective, and the individual does not mean that the benefits of the three can be regarded and treated in the same way without distinction. It is necessary to realize the interests of the collective and individual on the premise that the interests of the state are guaranteed. The former should be subordinate to the latter.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and the state have corrected the deviation of neglecting the interests of the collective and individual. This is completely necessary. However, what merits our attention is that over the past few years, while correcting the "leftist" mistakes and conducting the economic reform, another deviation has appeared, which is characterized by inappropriately exaggerating the material interests of the collective and the individual and appropriating, or even infringing upon the interests of the state. Some units and people have been merely in pursuit of monetary income for individuals or their small groups, holding that everything in the world except money is false and that money is everything. Under the guidance of this ideology characterized by "regarding money as everything," departmentalism, individualism, and anarchism have developed and become more serious. Some units and people have evaded taxes, illegally retained the profits that should have been turned over to the state, and benefited themselves or their groups at the expense of the state, and benefited themselves or their groups at the expense of the state; substituted defective products for good and raised prices at will to deceive the state and customers; one-sidedly pursued output value, giving no consideration to the economic returns; randomly given our money awards under all sorts of pretexts; and disregarded the interests of the state and extorted money from the national key construction projects, obstructing the development of these projects. All these are expressions of the idea of "regarding money as everything," which runs counter to the socialist principle of material benefits and deviates from the essence of the socialist economy.

The purpose of socialist production is to satisfy, to the greatest extent, the increasing needs of the people in their material and cultural life, not merely to make money and unduly pursue profits. We must not regard how much money an enterprise has made as the only criterion for the economic returns it has achieved; still less must we consider the idea of "regarding money as everything" as a measure or motive force for raising economic returns. Under socialism, the purpose of creating profits is to provide the state with more accumulation to develop various socialist undertakings; and at the same time, enable the laborers to obtain more material benefits when more contributions have been made. It is by no means to encourage people to "regard money as everything." Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In the final analysis, under the socialist system, the interests of the individual and the collective are inseparable, as are the interests of the part and the whole, and the immediate and long-term interests." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 162) This inseparability is based on the uniformity of the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country and is a concentrated expression of the superiority of the socialist system.

The socialist economy is a planned economy bearing the attributes of the commodity economy. In a rather long historical period, it is still necessary to greatly develop commodity production and commodity exchange. Being a medium of circulation and means of distribution, money is an indispensable instrument in socialist construction. In essence, the socialist economic relationship is still the relationship of material benefits. The material interests of the laborers must be realized through the particular amount of money they get under the system of distribution according to work.

However, the system of distribution according to work is by no means the foundation for the emergence of the idea of "regarding money as everything." This idea is an inevitable product of commodity economy based on private ownership and the only purpose and motive force of capitalist production. It adopts an attitude of egalitarianism and hired-hand mentality being preoccupied with one's personal gains and losses. Distribution according to work is a principle related to the socialist public ownership. It requires that all laborers take an active attitude as masters of their own houses toward their work and encourages them to "work as hard as possible according to their ability" before drawing payment for labor from the state or the collective according to the quality and quantity of the work they have done for the society.

Egalitarianism and the hired-hand mentality are serious obstacles for carrying out the system of distribution according to work. This system recognizes differences in payment on the basis of labor, but egalitarianism denies these differences, advocating equal distribution no matter how the work has been done. In fact, it recognizes the occupation of the labor of some people by some other people and encourages gaining other people's fruits of labor without doing any work. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, under socialism, egalitarianism is backward and reactionary. In order to adhere to the principle of distribution according to work, it is also necessary to overcome the hired-hand mentality. Under socialism, although people still cannot get consumer goods according to their needs, but according to the work they have done for the society, all of them are required to do their best for the society because the laborers are masters of the society and they are working for no one other than themselves and their own society. Only when they have done their best in their work to promote the steady development of production and increase the products can the distribution according to work be provided with a solid material foundation. "From each according to his ability" is the premise for "to each according to his work." However, the hired-hand mentality advocates "doing no more than one is paid for" and "work according to payment." It thus runs counter to the principle of "from each according to his ability." Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We advocate distribution according to work and recognize material benefits, and encourage fighting for the material benefits of the whole people. Everyone must have his own material benefits. However, this does not mean that we advocate that everyone can fight for their own material benefits regardless of those of the state, the collective, and other people, and that they can look at 'money' in all cases. Otherwise, how can we make a distinction between socialism and capitalism?" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 297) Under the guidance of this important thinking of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, we must try to gain an overall understanding of the socialist principle of material benefits, draw a clear line of demarcation between personal material benefits under socialism and bourgeois individualism and money worship, and correctly handle the relationship of material benefits between the state, the collective, and the individual.

Of course, under socialist conditions, the personal material benefits of the laborers cannot be neglected. But it is also necessary to attach importance to raising the people's communist consciousness and to combine the socialist principle of material benefits with ideological education in communist ideas. Fundamentally speaking, the theory of communism is a scientific exposition of the fundamental interests of the proletariat. To educate the people in communist ideology means to mobilize and organize them with this scientific theory to fight for their own interests. Carrying out education in communist ideology will lay an ideological foundation for correctly understanding and implementing the socialist principle of material benefits. Communist ideology is the most revolutionary and most scientific ideological crystallization of the proletariat, with the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method at its core and foundation.

To educate and arm the people with this scientific world outlook will enable them to gain a profound understanding of the decadence of the capitalist system and the superiority of the socialist system so they can strengthen their faith in communism, recognize their historical obligations, strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters of their own houses, raise their communist consciousness, conscientiously resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois and other decadent ideologies, correctly handle the relations between public and private interests, between the whole and the part, and between the collective and the individual, and take a correct attitude toward material benefits.

At present, some comrades have made absolute what Lenin said about "showing concern for personal material benefits." They hold that without money awards, without money and personal material benefits, nothing can be accomplished, that in doing anything, "money should be put above everything else," and that when material benefits are talked about, it is no longer necessary to stress Marxism-Leninism and communism. To substitute material benefits for education in communist ideology and political and ideological work is very harmful and wrong. It must be resolutely corrected. A host of facts show that initiative mobilized merely through material benefits cannot last long. Nothing but communist consciousness is reliable. With this consciousness, one will be able to adopt an overall point of view and work with the spirit of utter devotion and everlasting enthusiasm. However, this does not mean that we only need to have the revolutionary spirit, not material benefits, and that education in communist ideology can be separated from people's material benefits. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Revolutionary spirit is precious -- without it there would be no revolutionary action. However, revolution emerges on the basis of material benefits. Merely stressing the spirit of utter devotion without stressing material benefits is an expression of idealism." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 136) That is to say, we cannot merely stress material benefits to the neglect of communist ideology or merely stress education in communist ideology to the neglect of material benefits. We must take this thinking of Comrade Deng Xiaoping as our guide and continue to do a good job in combining the socialist principle of material benefits with education in communist ideology.

#### JINGJI RIBAO CALLS FOR IMPROVING ECONOMY

HK081223 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0640 GMT 8 Feb 84

["JINGJI RIBAO Calls for Further Setting the Economy in Order" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Headline]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In its editorial today, JINGJI RIBAO pointed out: The work of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving the national economy, which China started in 1979, has attained great successes. The economic situation is becoming better year by year. However, the present economy has not been set in good order. It is still necessary to make further efforts to readjust the major proportional relations between the various sectors of the national economy and to continue to readjust and consolidate enterprises and to reform the economic system.

Referring to the achievements attained in readjusting the major proportional relations between the various sectors of the national economy, the editorial said: Over the past 5 years, great development has been attained in agricultural and light industrial production. The previous long-standing dislocation, characterized by the excessively fast growth of heavy industry and the excessively slow growth of agriculture and light industry, has been changed, and the proportional relations between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry have been markedly improved.

What merits our attention is that, following the expansion of the scale of capital construction, the growth rate of heavy industrial production in the past 2 years has again greatly exceeded that of light industrial production. If the scale of capital construction is too large, the danger of capital construction squeezing out production and maintenance and heavy industry squeezing out light industry and agriculture will probably emerge a second time. For this reason, it is necessary to continue to remove the various factors of imbalance between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry in order to preserve the coordinated development of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry.

The editorial said: In the past 5 years, great changes have taken place in the distribution of accumulation and consumption in the national economy. In order to solve the problems accumulated for many years in the livelihood of the urban and rural population, over the last few years, efforts have been made to greatly raise the income of the peasants and staff and workers and to considerably increase the growth rate of consumption funds. Consequently, the proportion of accumulation funds (namely, the accumulation rate) in the national income dropped correspondingly from 36.5 percent in 1978 to 29 percent in 1982. In the last few years, most of the newly accumulated national income has been used in increasing the consumption by urban and rural residents and the part used in increasing accumulation funds is insignificant. It was necessary to handle things this way in the last few years, but it will not do to let things go on like that in the long run. If what we have is eaten and used up, the state will get nowhere. In the future, on the premise of ensuring a continued improvement in the people's standard of living, it is imperative to accumulate more funds, which will be used in state construction projects, key development projects in particular. Only when there is an upswing in key development projects can the productive forces of society be increased and the people's standards of living be improved considerably.

The editorial said: In the reform of our economic system, in the last few years, initial reform has been conducted in production, circulation, and distribution, both in the countryside and the cities. Marked achievements have been recorded in the reform instituted in the rural areas and some gratifying results have also attained in the reform carried out in the cities. The editorial pointed out: It is necessary to continue to carry out the reform of our economic system, including the reform of planning, foreign trade, pricing, labor and wages, and other systems. The reform carried out in the cities is a very complicated issue and therefore, it should be conducted step by step on the basis of conducting serious investigation and study and gaining experience in experimental units.

#### FANG YI, OTHERS AT MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR GEOLOGIST

OW091427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting was held here today for noted Chinese geologist and paleontologist Yin Zanzun who died of illness on January 27, at the age of 82.

More than 500 people attended the memorial meeting. Among them were Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Zhang Jingfu, a state councillor, Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhou Peiyuan, president of the China Association for Science and Technology.

Yin Zanzun was a member of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, member of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Jiusan (September 3) Society and president of the Chinese Paleontological Society.

Professor Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Science, presided over the memorial meeting, and Professor Ye Duzheng, its vice-president, delivered a speech in memory of the deceased scientist.

In his speech, Professor Ye said that Yin Zanzun was an excellent organizer of China's earth science research, a founder of China's stratigraphic standardization and research of the Silurian period and a pioneer of invertebrate paleontology in China. He said that Yin Zanzun had more than 150 papers to his credit, covering studies of the Silurian period, mollusc fossils, graptolite fossils, and tectonic plates. He helped in bringing up new China's first generation of geologists.

#### ZHANG JINGFU HEADS NEW INDUSTRIAL SURVEY GROUP

OW080745 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA) -- The State Council's Leading Group for General Survey of China's Industry [guo wu yuan quan guo gong ye pu cha ling dao xiao zu 0948 0523 7108 0356 0948 1562 2814 2528 2686 7325 1418 1420 4809] was established today. Zhang Jingfu, heading the leading group, is also state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission. He emphasized that work should be started immediately by all localities, departments and industrial enterprises to prepare well for carrying out the general survey of China's industry.

On 30 November 1983, the State Council issued a "Circular on Making Serious Preparations for the Second Nationwide General Industrial Survey," announcing its decision to carry out this survey during the first quarter of 1986. It pointed out that this would be another major check-up on the condition and potential of the country since the third nationwide census.

The State Council Leading Group for General Survey of China's Industry consists of 36 responsible comrades of the concerned state departments. Its deputy leaders are Yuan Baohua, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Chen Xian, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; Chi Haibin, vice minister of finance; Wang Chonglun, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; and Xu Gang [6079 0474], deputy director of the State Statistical Bureau. In its first meeting held today, the leading group summed up the preparations made in 1983 for the general industrial survey and studied and made arrangements for the various preparations to be done in 1984 and 1985.

Zhang Jingfu said that general industrial survey is very important foundation work. Through the general survey, relatively complete and detailed basic data can be obtained for realizing the strategic goal set by the 12th CPC National Congress, implementing the principles of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading and carrying out technical renovations in a planned and selective way. Moreover, statistical, accounting and economic accounting work of industrial enterprises will also be strengthened in the process of the general survey. This will be of great significance in proceeding from China's actual situation to effect an all-round improvement in economic management of the industry and the quality of its enterprises. Zhang Jingfu called on leaders of the various departments of the State Council, people's governments at all levels and all industrial enterprises to attach great importance to the general survey, practically strengthen organization and leadership and use the experience gained in the successful general census to make carefully preparations in the next 2 years to insure that this work is done well.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL INSPECTION YIELDS INITIAL RESULTS

OW100130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0923 GMT 9 Feb 84

[By reporter Wu Zhiqiang]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb (XINHUA) -- The nationwide general financial inspection, which lasted 4 months, has yielded some initial results. As January 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had uncovered violations of financial and economic discipline totaling more than 3.5 billion yuan, 1.9 billion yuan of which were owed to the state. Some 1.3 billion yuan have been turned over to the state treasury.

Statistics from 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions show that governments and leading departments at all levels have dispatched more than 26,800 inspection groups totaling more than 190,000 people to inspect and spot-check one-third of the nation's enterprises and establishments on the basis of inspections carried out by the enterprises and establishments themselves.

Party and government leaders of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as departments at the central level have attached importance to the general financial inspection. They wanted practices in violation of financial discipline examined and corrected in the spirit of party rectification. A responsible person of the Office of General Financial Inspection under the Finance Ministry has told this reporter that the general financial inspection has uncovered many cases in violation of financial discipline such as retaining profits, miscalculating production costs, evading taxes and indiscriminately giving out bonuses and gifts.

Many localities have immediately and sternly dealt with the problems uncovered. Some of them have recouped the profits due to the state and have taken disciplinary action against personnel concerned. The Shenyang elevator plant retained more than 1.2 million yuan in profits due to the state. Now it has delivered more than 150,000 yuan to the state. The remaining sum will be repaid in 2 years' time. The plant director has been dismissed. A unit under the Chongqing City No 2 construction and installation company spent public funds on 6 January to fete personnel from other units attending the company's discussion meeting on project quality. After verifying the matter, the company CPC Committee decided to demand a fee of 8.5 yuan from each the unit's personnel who attended the banquet. The 185-yuan meal expense for personnel from each other units was to be deducted exclusively from the wages of the leaders who decided to give the banquet.

The responsible person of the Office of General Financial Inspection said: We must not relax our efforts even though we have achieved initial results in this general financial inspection. Some units have still not handled the uncovered problems according to regulations and are assuming a wait-and-see attitude. The development in different places and departments has been uneven. Departments and units that have not thoroughly carried out the inspection should work harder at it.

PROVINCIAL LEADERS CONFORM TO OPEN LETTER ON HOUSING

OW090130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to information furnished by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, some provincial leading cadres have taken the lead in observing the demands of the open letter of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission regarding unhealthy tendencies in housing construction and allocation.

They have either vacated housing they occupied in excess of need or begun to pay additional rent for such excess housing, thus effectively facilitating the settlement of the excess housing occupancy problem.

Since the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued the open letter last year, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee has immediately started to solve the excess housing occupancy problems involving cadres of provincial organs. First Secretary Guo Feng pointed out: "In order to solve the excess housing occupancy problem of provincial organs, it is necessary to first solve the problems involving Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee." Of the 24 new and old Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, 8 occupied housing in excess of needs. Currently, four of them have vacated the housing they occupied in excess of needs and the other four have begun to pay additional rent for such excess housing.

The Hebei Provincial CPC Committee has seriously observed the demands of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's open letter and has resolutely supported the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission in earnestly solving the problem. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Provincial Governor Zhang Shuguang and former Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Deputy Secretary Qiao Guangzheng have either vacated excess housing or begun to pay additional rent.

Since the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued the open letter, Chi Biqing, first secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, has voluntarily vacated two rooms he occupied in excess of his needs. Problems concerning the housing of four provincial leading cadres have been solved.

Leading cadres of Sichuan, Shanxi, Henan and Heilongjiang Provinces have also set good examples and taken the lead in implementing the guidelines of the open letter and correcting the unhealthy tendencies in housing construction and allocation.

#### COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 1984 CIVILITY ACTIVITIES

OW100211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee for Promoting Five Stresses, Four Beauties, and Three Loves Activities recently held a meeting to discuss issues concerning this year's activities. Later, it officially drew up "Views for Promoting Five Stresses, Four Beauties, and Three Loves Activities in 1984," which demands that various localities and units implement these "views."

These "views" called on various localities and units to further strengthen their work in an overall manner and to develop the various activities in general and in a down-to-earth manner to build all types of units for observing civility in rural areas and cities this year. Various districts, departments, and units must regard the activities of building units to observe civility as the basic form and theme in promoting the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities this year and from now on.

The "views" pointed out: It is necessary to continuously and steadily carry out those activities for promoting the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves which have been proven effective in the past. However, such activities must be linked with the target and plan of building units to observe civility and must be included in the general requirements for building these units.

The "views" called on all state enterprises and undertakings in the countryside to learn from the PLA, join the peasants in developing material and spiritual civilizations in the countryside, and consolidate and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance in the new period. The practice of building units to observe civility must be carried out in close connection with the work of party rectification. Efforts must be made to emphasize ideological building, to work out and improve all kinds of rules and regulations based on ideological education, and to combine the practice of promoting a new style of work with the practice of vigorously combating unhealthy trends to bring about an even greater improvement of the general mood in society.

The "views" pointed out: The basic theme of this year's "Nationwide Civility and Courtesy Month" activities remains the same as in the past; that is, to improve environmental sanitation and keep places clean and in good order; to further improve service work quality to maintain fine public order; and to create a fine environment. It is essential that we regard our efforts to learn from revolutionary martyrs carry forward revolutionary traditions as an important theme in promoting "Civility and Courtesy Month" activities. At the same time, efforts must be made to learn from and give publicity to heroes and models in the socialist era and propagate the deeds of the advanced characters in one's own locality and unit who have contributed to the development of the four modernization's program.

MORE FOREIGN LITERATURE TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1984

OW100855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA) -- More works of foreign literature are expected to come off the press in 1984 by the People's Literature Publishing House and the Foreign Literature Publishing House, two major publishers of foreign literature in China. Six more of the 20 volumes in the Chinese edition of "Gorkiy's Writings" will come out this year in addition to the seven already issued. Included are revised translations of "Troye" and "Foma Gordeyev", and a new translation of the "Life of Klim Samgin." The first two volumes of the "Selected Poems of Mayakovskiy" will also appear. A number of Soviet novels produced after the October Revolution, such as "The Iron Flood," "The Debacle" and "How the Steel was Tempered" will be reprinted. Later Soviet novels like "The Brothers Yershov" will also be reprinted, together with "Selected Contemporary Poems of the Soviet Union."

The People's Literature Publishing House will issue eight new titles this year to continue its joint project, the "Series on the Famous Works of Foreign Literature," with the Yiwu (Translation) Publishing House in Shanghai. They are: Tagore's "Gora"; Hardy's "Tess of the d'Urbervilles"; De Maupassant's "Une Vie; Bel-Ami"; Henry James' "The Portrait of a Lady"; the "Selected Poems of Longfellow"; the "Selected Poems of Schiller"; "Pirandello's Plays"; and Virgil's epic poem "The Aeneid." The two houses will also publish part five of Hugo's "Les Miserables," Fielding's "The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling" and Thackeray's "The Newcomers." Other items include Goethe's plays, Dreiser's short stories and a selection of contemporary American poems, Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin," the "Ramayana" (parts five to seven) and the fifth and sixth volumes of the "Arabian Nights." Also to be issued are the final installment of the 11th-century Japanese classic, "The Tale of Genji," and works by Cameroonian, Kenyan, Venezuelan, Paraguayan and Argentine writers. Works by Turgenev, Chernyshevskiy, Dostoyevskiy, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Hugo, Zola, De Maupassant, Balzac and Cervantes will be reprinted. The two publishing houses will also release a number of books on literary history compiled by the Soviet Union, Denmark and other countries and "A Brief History of American Literature (Part Two)," compiled by Chinese scholars.

FUJIAN CIRCULAR URGES PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

OW100046 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Recently the Propaganda and Organization Departments of the provincial CPC Committee issued a joint circular, asking those units which have not started the work of party rectification to seriously study the documents on party rectification to ensure that study of the documents, rectification of party organizations, and correction of mistakes will be done simultaneously.

The circular states that party members, especially leading party cadres, in those units at and above the county level where party rectification has not yet started should study the documents on party rectification in a systematic manner within this year. They should, the circular urges, clearly understand the necessity and urgency of party rectification as well as its basic tasks, principles, policies, steps, and methods. They are also urged to clearly understand the vital significance, scope of work, and policy of eliminating spiritual pollution. In addition, they should enhance their understanding of the nature, program, and tasks of the party, the criteria for party members and raise their awareness of implementing the party's line, principles, and policies.

According to the circular, after party members have enhanced their understanding and unified their thinking, it is necessary to pay attention to those problems about which the masses have serious complaints and which have adverse effect on party-mass relations and to solve these problems in a timely manner. Efforts should be made to change the weak and lax state of leadership. Party members should dare to criticize unhealthy practices, tackle hard problems, and strike at criminal activities. Those party members who have erred should examine and correct their mistakes on their own initiative. Grassroots party organizations in rural areas should earnestly deal with acts such as party members using farmland to build houses, felling trees indiscriminately, taking advantage of their power to seek personal gains, receiving subsidies while taking part in collective training, refusing to pay party membership dues, carrying out feudal and superstitious activities, arranging venal marriages, and gathering people for gambling.

JIANGSU DEALS WITH CADRES' ABUSE OF POWER

OW090945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- Editor's note: Currently, state functionaries in many localities are abusing power by seeking personal gain at public expense through businesses run by their families. This unhealthy tendency has infringed on the interests of the state and the masses, and has seriously corrupted the party style and social values. We must pay earnest attention to solving this problem. We will undoubtedly bungle affairs of state if we are vague on matters of principle and turn a blind eye to this unhealthy tendency. It is hoped that party organizations in various localities, units, and relevant departments, whether they are starting party rectification or not, will examine and deal with such problems in the spirit of party rectification. They should carry out reforms while implementing party rectification, or before starting it, and regard the checking of this unhealthy tendency as an important part of party rectification to ensure that rural commerce, including individual-run commerce, will develop healthily and rapidly in the correct direction and in line with the principles and policies of the party and the state. [end editor's note]

An investigation group, formed by the office of the Central Party Rectification Work Guidance Commission and the relevant departments of Jiangsu Province, recently conducted investigations in Xiangshui, Binhai and Funing Counties, where some state functionaries have corrupted the party style and social values by abusing their power, positions and opportunities provided by their work to engage in malpractices, and seek personal gain at public expense through the individual businesses run by their families. The investigation group particularly analyzed the situation in Kangzhuang Village, Xiangshui County; Caiqiao Village, Binhai County; and Yangzhai Village, Funing County. The results of the investigation show that some state functionaries' families, especially the families of leading party member cadres, were engaging in, to a quite serious degree, malpractices in running their individual businesses. The major manifestation of the malpractices are as follows:

Some people abuse their power to get "licenses," issue "personal relations licenses" or receive "special favor favor licenses." As a result, a phenomenon has appeared in which the families of cadres, staff members, leading cadres and the personnel of responsible departments have many licenses. The masses, who have great difficulty in obtaining a license for individual business, have many complaints about this. Some other people, "taking advantage of being in a favored position," abuse their power to purchase commodities in short supply, or even privately divide up and sell, commodities subject to planned supply. From January to September in 1983, the families of the staff members and workers of the Caiqiao Supply and Marketing Cooperative fraudulently purchased commodities in short supply worth 14,100 yuan from the cooperative, or 53.4 percent of all the commodities purchased by these family-run businesses during the same period. Some usurp the name or account of their units to purchase goods for themselves. Some even monopolize their units' institutional purchases. Some other people set up businesses without any capital to seek ill-gotten gains through speculation. Still others practice fraud and evade taxes to a serious degree.

The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee took the problems in the three counties seriously. The provincial CPC Committee convened a meeting of Standing Committee members to hear the report of the investigation group. It pointed out that the major cause of the problems in the three counties was an unhealthy party style. Many party members have forgotten that to serve the people is the fundamental purpose of our party. They regard the power vested in them by the party and the people as a tool for seeking personal gains by force or trickery. They forfeit the qualities proper to a Communist Party member. Secondly, some leading cadres of our party and government organizations forsake the party's principles in the face of unhealthy tendencies. They do not criticize, stop or check these unhealthy tendencies. Their weakness and listlessness give the green light to unhealthy trends and evil practices. The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee has taken specific measures to check this unhealthy tendency of "abusing power in running a business" and "seeking personal gains at public expense." Responsible departments have revoked the business licenses of those whose licenses should be revoked, instructed others to pay overdue taxes or return their illegal gains and have taken disciplinary action against those who should be punished. The provincial CPC Committee also decided to circulate a notice on the problems in the three counties across the province, urging party committees at all levels to regard the checking of this unhealthy tendency as an important part of party rectification and carry out reforms while implementing party rectification, or before party rectification starts, so that rural commerce will be more brisk, and individual commerce will develop more healthily in line with state policies.

HANGZHOU CLOSES MORE POLLUTION-CAUSING WORKSHOPS

OW091226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA) -- Eighteen pollution-causing industrial workshops have been removed from the banks of West Lake in Hangzhou, one of China's best-known tourist resorts, ECONOMIC INFORMATION reports today. They were the last of 100 electroplating and heat-treatment workshops and foundries removed from the scenic spot since 1982. Previously these enterprises discharged dust and poisonous gas into the lake and its surrounding residential areas. Work left unfinished by the shut-downs will be sent to factories fitted with anti-pollution equipment located away from the city center.

Hangzhou last year enlarged its sewage treating capacity by 30,000 tons and began diverting water from a nearby river to clean up the scenic lake.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ON GOOD JOURNALISM

OW091017 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpts of article by Bai Dongcai published in issue No 1 of the 1984 XINWEN ZHANXIAN [NEWS FRONT]]: "Be a Good Journalist"

[Excerpts] The article says: Journalism is important for the party. Newspapers, radio and television, as the party's mass media should, promptly, comprehensively, and accurately propagate the party's line, principles, and policies. They should constantly and energetically publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They should educate the people in patriotism and communist ideology. For this reason, journalists must possess a strong party character. They should consider the character and position of the party in deciding what and how to publicize. They should not seek undue levity in disregard of the party character. Journalists' reportage must maintain a political and ideological unity with the party Central Committee at all times and under all circumstances. In all cases, a party journalist must firmly adhere to the line, principles, and policies of the party Central Committee in carrying out propaganda. It is not easy to do. He must possess a strong party character, courage, and a spirit of struggle to defend the party's line, principles, and policies.

The article emphasizes: Journalists should constantly go deep into the realities of life, and conduct investigations and studies. Journalists should maintain wide contacts with the people of all walks of life, and reflect their opinions and demands in a timely way. They should serve as a bridge between the party and the masses, and ensure that higher and lower levels know each other's situation. The people's criticism, by means of newspapers and radio broadcasts, is a force promoting a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party and in the standards of social conduct. While making efforts to publicize good people, their deeds and advanced experience, our newspapers and broadcast media should dare to conduct criticism and know how to criticize. They should support good people and things and stop evil. Journalists should have courage and knowledge, and uphold principles.

The article emphasizes: News should be true, otherwise it will lose its trustworthiness among the people. In recent years, the question concerning the truth of the news has aroused people's attention. However, false news reportage still occurs from time to time. We should attach great importance to this question.

GUANGDONG RURAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASES

OW081143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1044 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Guangzhou, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Rural industrial enterprises in Guangdong Province produced goods valued at 4.4 billion yuan (about 2.2 billion U.S. dollars) last year, a seven percent rise over 1982, according to the provincial Bureau of Rural Industry.

Guangdong's 80,000 factories and mines, run by people's communes and their subdivisions, employ 1.5 million people, or 7.5 percent of the province's rural labor force, a spokesman said. Since 1979, its rural enterprises have served urban industry, urban and rural consumers and export markets. Previously, they produced mainly bricks, tiles, limestones, small farm implements and bamboo ware, or processed farm and agricultural sideline products.

Rural collectives have built fodder processing, foodstuff and light industrial factories, in addition to cement, metallurgical and machinery plants and small hydro-electric power stations, the spokesman said. Export production has been growing rapidly in the Pearl River Delta and other areas, he added. Shunde county exported goods worth more than 100 million yuan a year since 1982. The county's electric fans, garments, arts and crafts and plastics products are sold in 30 countries and regions.

Rural industrial enterprises are aided with bank loans, market information and technical know-how. China has 1.3 million rural enterprises. Their combined output value was estimated at 72 billion yuan in 1983, up 11 percent over 1982.

GUANGDONG SCORES ADVANCES IN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

HK040614 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0120 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Report: "Nuclear Technology is Applied in Many Fields in Guangdong" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 4 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Nuclear scientific technology has been applied in many fields in Guangdong, such as industry, agriculture, medical science, and environmental protection.

In 1980, laboratories of the Guangdong Testing and Analytical Institute and other units set up a medium-size 100,000-gram radium equivalent cobalt irradiator in the Huanan Agricultural Institute. At present there are 5 small-size cobalt irradiators below the 7,500-gram radium equivalent, which have been applied in medical science and agriculture throughout the province. There are more than 100 units which have used atomic nuclear scientific technology.

Guangdong has made use of atomic nuclear scientific technology in nuclear energy and power. A nuclear power station to be built at Daya Wan in Shenzhen belongs to 1,000,000-kilowatt grade class. After the completion of the project, it will annually generate electric power amounting to from 10.8 billion to 14.4 billion kilowatt-hours. Guangdong has also made use of atomic nuclear scientific technology in isotope and nuclear radiation, which has been extensively applied to many fields.

With regard to industry, industrial departments such as shipbuilding, chemical engineering, machine building, and papermaking, as well as the geological prospecting department, have made use of the technology of isotope and nuclear radiation. The coal prospecting department has made use of isotope radiation to carry out prospecting work, and to test and verify bore-hole data and the quality of coal and coal reserves. For a long time the Geological Prospecting Department has made use of radiation instruments to carry out a general survey of the earth's surface, an aerial survey, and to detect uranium resources. Better results have been achieved in this respect.

With regard to agriculture, Guangdong Province has made use of radiation to breed more than 10 kinds of crops, such as paddy rice, peanuts, sugarcane, oranges, and tangerines. It has also provided services for more than 200 units in 20 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions throughout the country. With regard to medical science, many hospitals in Guangdong made use of isotopes to make diagnoses and give treatment. The treatment of using isotopes to cure nose and throat cancer was commended for marked results at the national conference on science. Better results have also been achieved in curing neurodermatitis, vascular nevus, eye diseases, and more.

#### HAINAN'S YAO WENXU ON CENTRAL DOCUMENT NO 1

HK070913 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Summary] Last night the Hainan District CPC Committee and the district Commissioner's Office held a telephone conference, demanding that all localities overcome slackness and organize forces to disseminate the 1984 Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, and to grasp well spring farming and all aspects of work. Yao Wenxu, secretary of the district CPC Committee, spoke at the conference. He said: "Since Document No 1 of the central authorities was transmitted to the lower levels, CPC Committees at all levels have promptly conveyed and studied it and have also sent some 9,000 cadres to grassroots units to disseminate it to the masses."

In dealing with current work, Yao Wenxu put forward four views: "1. It is necessary first to grasp well the publicity, explanation, and implementation of Document No 1. This is the most important current work. We must quickly send down propaganda and explanation teams. The number of people sent down must be large and the scale of propaganda must be large." The propaganda teams must disseminate the document on the one hand and must organize the masses to vigorously carry out spring farming on the other.

"2. It is essential to grasp well spring farming and other production. There are more favorable conditions for spring farming this year and the tasks of winter repair of water conservation facilities have been completed well." The current problem is that some places lack water and must make preparations against drought. All localities must strengthen leadership and control over the reservoirs so that water will be used rationally and thriftily. Departments concerned must support industrial and agricultural production and must promptly transport chemical fertilizers to support spring farming. In industrial production, importance must be attached to sugar production.

"3. It is imperative to continue to grasp social order well. The masses in our district spent the Spring Festival well. After the festival, we must not lower our guard. Gambling, which occurs in some places, must be prohibited. We must really organize well the activities in which the masses are interested. We must pay attention to ensuring safety and to preventing the occurrence of accidents.

"4. In order to grasp the current work well, leaders at all levels must overcome slackness and take the lead well." The Spring Festival has passed. We must disseminate the document of the central authorities and must do a good job in spring farming and in all aspects of work.

HAINAN COMMERCIAL UNITS SHOW ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK060828 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Last year, the district's financial and commercial departments achieved gratifying results, using economic levers in supporting industrial and agricultural production and in enlivening circulation.

Statistics revealed that the retail sales volume of the district's social commodities was 1.357 billion yuan, a 5.8 percent increase over 1982. The retail sales volume from state-run commerce accounted for 73.5 percent, a 3.99 percent increase. State-run commercial units fulfilled 116.8 percent of their annual plans for domestic purchase, an 8.5 percent increase over 1982, and fulfilled 108.2 percent of their annual plans for domestic marketing. Grain and oil purchase tasks were fulfilled. Bank deposits amounted to 435.05 million yuan, an increase of 98.95 million yuan over 1982. Commercial profits of financial and commercial enterprises increased by 19.1 percent over 1982. The profit from each 100-yuan investment increased by 1.96 yuan as compared with 1982 figures, and the cost for each 100-yuan investment dropped by 2.68 percent. The profits gained by supply and marketing units at the county level and above increased by 2.7 million yuan over 1982.

Following industrial and agricultural development and the development of taxation, the district had an increase in revenue and fulfilled 121.9 percent of its annual plans, a 27.3 percent increase over 1982. The amount of taxes evaded, which were checked in the general financial and discipline inspection, was 21.56 million yuan, of which 14.5 million yuan has been credited to state finance.

Last year, the main problems in financial and commercial units were: Economic results were still bad, many supply and marketing units still suffered losses, adaptability to market changes was poor, the purchase of agricultural and sideline products was not good enough, and the work in enterprise consolidation, structural reform, and carrying out the responsibility system was out of balance.

The majority of staff and workers of financial and trade units have made up their minds to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving the national economy, to raise economic results, to do a good job in enterprise consolidation and structural reform, to perfect the responsibility system, to improve circulation, to develop commodity production, to enliven the economy, and to achieve better success in speeding up the development and construction of Hainan.

HENAN GOVERNOR ON GOOD WHEAT FIELD MANAGEMENT

HK090754 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The provincial People's Government convened a telephone conference yesterday evening, appealing to the people throughout the province to take immediate action to continue to uphold the spring wheat field management campaign, centered on drought resistance and irrigation.

The conference was presided over by Yue Xiaoxia, vice governor of the province. Governor He Zhukang and Vice Governor Hu Tingji respectively made important speeches at the conference.

In his speech, Comrade He Zhukang first stressed the importance of spring wheat field management which is centered on drought resistance and irrigation. He said: Since the province encountered the calamity of overcast and rainy weather during the wheat sowing period last year, sowing was generally delayed for about half a month. The quality of the wheat sown in the province is poor. Furthermore, most parts of the province have had no snowfall since winter began. In particular, the moisture content of surface soil layers in the northern and central parts of the province has dropped drastically, and the drought situation is very serious. The growth of wheat seedlings in the province is inferior to that of last year. About 75 percent of the wheat is of second or third class quality, and that percentage is very great. Now the beginning of spring [4 February] has past, the wheat has entered the growing period and needs large amounts of fertilizer and water and good external growing conditions. If we manage this growing period well, we can turn the weak seedlings into strong ones and improve the rate of effective tillage. Thus, we can have a certain assurance of striving for a bumper harvest; otherwise the wheat output will be in danger of decreasing. We must fully understand the importance of striving for a bumper wheat harvest, overcome slackness and the mood of lowering our guard, and establish the thinking of resisting drought and ensuring a bumper harvest. We must take immediate action to regard the practice of resisting drought and irrigating wheat as the cardinal rural task and grasp it firmly and well.

#### HUBEI PUBLICITY DRIVE FOR WOMEN, CHILDRENS' RIGHTS

HK100610 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Summary] "In order to protect the legitimate rights of women and children in a more satisfactory way, the provincial CPC Committee has designated 10 February to 10 March as legal system publicity month for safeguarding the legitimate rights of women and children throughout the province. Yesterday afternoon 14 units including the provincial Political and Legal Committee and Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Federation of Women, jointly held a television mobilization forum. Shen Yinluo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a mobilization report at the meeting. He called on the people throughout the province to go into immediate action, vigorously plunge into this activity, and firmly grasp and successfully carry out the legal system publicity and education drive to safeguard the legitimate rights of women and children in our province."

Li Jun, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the television mobilization forum yesterday. (Zhou Daren), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee; (Zhou Ming), chairman of the provincial Federation of Women; and others spoke at the meeting. They indicated that under the unified leadership of the CPC Committees at various levels, they will work in close coordination and jointly carry out the legal system publicity drive in a vigorous and down-to-earth way in order to attain practical results.

GUIZHOU MEETING ON CURRENT TASKS, DOCUMENT NO 1

HK090246 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Excerpts] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, from 20 to 25 January, the provincial CPC Committee held a conference of secretaries of prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city CPC Committees, prefectural commissioners, autonomous prefectural governors, and city mayors. Principal responsible persons of provincial departments concerned took part in the meeting. Comrade Chi Biqing delivered a speech entitled "Create a New Situation in the New Conditions." Other comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee made speeches.

This conference was convened after the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has started party rectification. It was held in accordance with the important instructions of leading central comrades and with the spirit of the Central Committee's Document No 1 of 1984, and on the basis of summing up and reviewing work.

The conference held: The year 1983 was an abnormal year. During the year the province started to extricate itself from financial and economic difficulties and took a notable turn for the better. Following the revenue increase of 100 million yuan in 1982, a further rise of 180 million yuan was recorded in 1983. Total industrial output value rose by 18.7 percent following the 19.8 percent rise in 1982. Enterprises covered by the budget achieved further improvement of economic results, which outstripped the growth rate. The province's agriculture underwent repeated severe tests. Total grain output rose by 7 percent over 1982, and total agricultural output value rose by 3 percent despite big decreases in output of the major industrial crops. Grain sales showed a big drop, while reserves increased greatly. The price of marketable grain fell everywhere.

These facts show that as a result of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and especially of the readjustment, consolidation, and partial reforms carried out since 1980, the province's agriculture is changing its previous situation of big variations in output and has entered a new stage of steady development. Industry has overcome its main difficulties and can now record sustained and relatively fast growth. Financial revenues have been shaken out of stagnation, and we can now increase the investment ratio on the basis of increased output and revenue. The whole national economy has embarked on the path of healthy development. We not only need to, but are also able to shift from busying ourselves with solving the problem of feeding and clothing the masses to exploiting our resources and promoting economic and social development.

During the year the province smoothly carried out structural reform of the party and government leading organs of the province, prefectures and counties. A leadership group session that is relatively young and has relatively broad specialized knowledge and is keen and able has started to form in the province. This is the most fundamental guarantee for making a success of all work and carrying out major exploitation and development. The province continued to launch the struggle to crack down on economic and other serious crimes. There has been a big drop in the crime rate. Social order has been better than in several years.

The conference stressed: At present Guizhou is in a period of historic change. By change, we mean the shift from concentrating efforts on solving the food and clothing problem to solving the problem of affluence; from concentrating efforts on agriculture to promoting all-round economic and social development; from simply grasping production to getting an all-round grasp of the cardinal links in production, exchange, distribution, consumption, and so on; and from closing ourselves to international intercourse and doing things in a patchwork way domestically to opening up to the world, giving free rein to developing commodity production, and carrying out key construction projects in a planned way.

These changes comprise the new situation facing the new leadership groups at all levels, and first of all those of the province and the prefectures and counties.

After reviewing provincial life the past few years, the conference pointed out: We must continue to correct the ideological line and policy concept of the leading comrades at all levels, be cautious in defining the future guiding ideology and work principles, and pay particular attention to studying policy measures that are suited to the province's condition and are not vague generalizations.

In accordance with the recent series of instructions of leading central comrades and the spirit of the Central Committee's Document No 1 of this year, the conference discussed and unanimously agreed with the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee's idea, put forward when starting party rectification, that in creating a new situation in the new conditions, the new leadership groups must solve five problems in guiding ideology and work principles and continue to maintain political unity with the Central Committee.

1. Further emancipate our minds and continue to relax policies. The conference held that the Central Committee's Document No 1 of this year is another programmatic document for further emancipating the mind and continuing to relax the policies. The problems it raises and solves are by no means just rural issues. If we regard it purely as an agricultural document, we will be making a great mistake. Party organizations at all levels and of all departments throughout the province, and especially the principal leading cadres, must seriously study the Central Committee's Document No 1. In connection with the realities of their own district and department, and especially of their own thinking and work, they must clear away leftist influences which still exist and make corrections one by one. With the county as the unit, the province must send a vast force to the rural areas after the Spring Festival to publicize and implement the Central Committee's Document No 1. In all our work we must implement the 2 most important phrases, containing 14 characters, in the central decision on party rectification: Base all work on reality and seek truth from facts in everything. We must also advocate bringing our initiative and creativity into full play, do our work in an independent and responsible way, and enrich and develop our correct principles and policies with new practice.

2. Resolutely sweep away obstacles and give free rein to the development of commodity production. The conference pointed out: Having solved the food and clothing problem, the masses' enthusiasm for developing commodity production has soared to an unprecedented extent. However, certain comrades have by no means provided enthusiastic support for developing commodity production; instead, they have, deliberately or not, hampered and restricted it in various ways and have even strangled it. As a result the specialized households and the households doing specialized work in the rural areas are on tenterhooks and in an agitated state, while the development of the urban collective economy has been restricted; in some places it is in a state of paralysis. The province's commodity economy, which was originally extremely weak, finds it hard to develop. Certain departments have done no or little study on how their professional work can be subordinate to and serve the party's general line and goal. Some even erect many obstacles and hindrances, and there are two faces and occupational diseases there, with the result that implementation and accomplishment of the party's general goal has encountered many difficulties. The conference solemnly pointed out: The two faces and the occupational diseases exist not only in departments directly linked to economic construction work, but also in party work departments, popular bodies, and political and legal organs. The situation that is more or less universal is like that of railroad police, with each just taking care of his own section.

In short, to take good care of one's trade on the basis of debating major affairs and understanding the overall situation remains a major issue that urgently needs solving to create a new situation. The conference demanded that all areas and departments launch a review to see which documents they issued in the past hampered the development of commodity production, and study and analyze them point by point and take appropriate measures to solve them.

3. Tangibly correct attitudes and seriously implement the party's policy on enriching the peasants. The conference pointed out: The question of whether one's mind has been emancipated in the new situation and whether one is promoting or hampering the development of commodity production is expressed in concentrated and conspicuous fashion in the issue of whether one dares to let some hard-working people and enterprises that operate well get rich before others. The conference therefore proposed the following points:

A) It is necessary to change the habit of suspecting wealth and hankering for poverty. This is expressed as the mentality among some comrades of worrying when the peasants are not rich, relaxing when they get a little rich, and becoming suspicious when they get very rich. In dealing with people who get rich ahead of others, they look on unconcerned if they view the matter lightly, and create all kinds of difficulties for them if they view it seriously. This is an erroneous attitude. We must conduct education and criticism regarding this issue. Still more, we must help them to study the history of social development and basic knowledge of scientific socialism. They should truly clarify things theoretically and change their old views.

B) It is necessary to discard the mentality of egalitarianism. We must realize that people have varying levels of culture, scientific and technical knowledge, experiences, and ability. We must also realize that following the relaxation of policies, the production and living standards of the masses are on the rise, and the disparities among them are only discrepancies in the same orientation and in degree of affluence, and have nothing at all to do with polarization.

C) It is essential to clearly distinguish between the main current and the side issues. Some people are unable to perceive the main current of those persons who get rich through hard work, while exerting themselves to get embroiled in and even inflate shortcomings and defects that are in fact side issues. It is therefore essential to conduct propaganda and give explanations to the cadres and masses. It is necessary to change improper methods employed in supporting people and enterprises who get rich ahead of others and to readjust the relevant policies where these are irrational; but the orientation of supporting such persons and enterprises must not be shaken. If they have shortcomings, they can be given education and guidance. They can also perfect their management methods. There is nothing to be afraid of.

Of course when saying that some people and enterprises should be allowed to get rich ahead of others, we mean that this richness should be under the premise of developing production, improving economic results, and increasing income. It is impermissible to undermine the state. Also, within the enterprises we will certainly not advocate the notion that the more bonuses paid out, the better; instead, we should advocate using a part of the enterprises' own capital to operate more collective welfare undertakings under the premise of working hard to increase output and income and fulfilling the delivery quotas.

D) There should be an increase in the types of specialized households. Apart from supporting and developing specialized households engaged in cultivating the land and raising livestock, we should also support and develop specialized households engaged in processing, storage, transport, purchase and sales, and so on. In short, there should be specialized households in all fields from production and circulation to social welfare.

4. Rely on the masses and base all efforts on self-reliance. What should we rely on in grasping exploitation and development? The conference held: Apart from taking a positive and responsible attitude regarding major construction projects, carrying out preconstruction preparations as quickly as possible, and conforming to the central authorities' priority arrangements, we should mainly rely on the spirit of self-reliance, on our own brains, and on the wisdom and strength of the masses in other undertakings, so as to tap the financial potentials of our own areas and units. This is what we have done in the years since the third plenary session.

The conference stressed: We should have new understanding and new methods of relying on the masses in the new situation. This means we should rely on the advanced elements among the masses to lead forward everyone to get rich through hard work. At the same time we should pay attention to eliminating the charity concept of messiahs that exists in the thinking of certain leading comrades. The advanced elements among the masses now are those who have strong awareness of commodity production and strong management ability. We should get a good grasp of training in technology and management science, to enable still more people to become capable of developing commodity production.

The rural talent policies can be further relaxed. We can allow the peasants to come into the towns, bringing their grain rations with them, to run enterprises. We can allow urban inhabitants to go to the rural areas to engage in specialized production. We can allow able people from other counties, prefectures, and provinces to come in to undertake contracts.

The conference demanded that all county CPC Committee secretaries and county governors tap their existing potentials, make good use of all the talent, capital, and material in their counties, and give free rein to supporting and developing the rural specialized households. They should all use their brains to organize production of local superior products and arrange short, medium, and long-term goals according to order of priorities. They should make proper arrangements for combining long-term and short-term plans that embrace strategic arrangements and also annual plans. They should rely on their own strength to do a number of things each year, and rise higher each year.

5. Increase the growth rate a bit under the premise of improving economic results. Increasing the growth rate a bit means that it should be a bit higher than the national average and thus reach or exceed 10.2 percent [as heard]. We will not be short of energy in the next few years. The province's farmland is scattered, but its total area is quite large. There are relatively rich underground mineral resources. There exists much surplus manpower. There is ample scope for the people's abilities in some respects. The key lies in whether the thinking of the leading party and government comrades is able to proceed from reality and whether they are able to race against time in working hard, using the strong points of others to offset their own weaknesses.

The comrades of all areas and departments should make calculations: can the growth rate and the level of economic results already attained be maintained? When our plans are rolling forward, can our average growth rate be increased a bit more?

Growth rate is one aspect; population is another. No matter how much output value increases, it is impossible to increase average per capita income, and it might even fall, if the population cannot be controlled. We must therefore persistently grasp the two kinds of production together. Under the premise of tangibly improving our standard of work, we must continue to unswerving grasp planned parenthood.

The conference stressed: Raising the growth rate a bit does not mean imposing oppressive targets and a uniform growth rate. There are differences between places, departments, and enterprises, and some of these differences are very great. It is not possible to impose uniform growth rate, nor should we do so. We must not repeat this lesson of history. However, the leaders at all levels and of all departments must not take a light view of certain key issues and measures directly related to growth rate performance.

We must resolutely eliminate laissez-faire, weakness, and laxity among the leadership. This is the case in both rural and urban work. We must attach very great importance to market information and product sales work. Guizhou is not short of energy. As long as the products meet market needs and raw material supplies are assured, their production can be given free rein. The key lies in promptly obtaining information, improving product quality, cutting material input consumption, ensuring production safety, and doing everything possible to develop new products.

We must pursue a growth rate based on our current foundation. The proper way is to continue to consolidate the existing enterprises, and actively carry out technological reform, reorganization, and the formation of combines. We must carry out regular diagnosis of the enterprises and make this into a system. We must also set up special organizations to solve wranglings between enterprises and trades.

There was a good method in the 1950's -- holding periodic economic coordination meetings [jingji xietiao huiyi]. This method is worth advocating now, and it should be revived everywhere. The leaders of all enterprises, departments, and places must do their work in an orderly way. We cannot have any more chaotic battles.

#### GUIZHOU CPC OFFICE IMPROVES WORK DURING STUDY

HK100809 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] While studying party rectification documents, the General Office of the provincial CPC Committee related the study to reality and consciously eliminated the influence of rightist and leftist ideas, thus constantly improving work and raising efficiency.

In the process of studying party rectification documents, the General Office of the provincial CPC Committee realized the importance of keeping abreast of the whole situation and grasping the party's policies, and promptly took measures for rectification and reform. Beginning in January, relevant offices and departments compiled and printed a bulletin of important information in the province and information from domestic newspapers and magazines to promptly report the new situation to the provincial CPC Committee, providing information and a foundation for making decisions.

In order to improve the work of the General Office, they also invited leaders of relevant departments to hold discussions and extensively listened to the opinions of the masses. In addition, leading comrades of the General Office and leading comrades from other departments formed six investigation groups to go to grassroots units to examine the implementation of the party's rural policy and cadres' ideas so as to promptly report the situation to the provincial CPC Committee.

For many years the General Office of the provincial CPC Committee has failed to put in order the documents under its control. Since the beginning of party rectification, personnel of the archival office have worked overtime in the evening and at night to sort out the documents. Sometimes they worked until 0100 or 0200 the next morning. They have also improved the work of receiving and dispatching documents, newspapers and magazines by reducing delivery procedures, resulting in prompt, fast, and accurate work in receiving and dispatching documents.

In the drive to study party rectification documents, the masses raised some opinions on the service of the General Office, so the leaders of the General Office especially held a discussion and took measures to resolve those problems which the masses are most concerned with and which can be resolved. In order to ensure that the General Office's cars are properly used on business, the leading comrades of the General Office refrain from using office cars but take buses when going to work or going home from the office. For the convenience of the masses, since the beginning of winter the General Office has instructed relevant personnel to work overtime to clean and revamp the bathroom of the General Office and change new bath towels, and to extend service hours. The General Office of the provincial CPC Committee also strengthened its leadership over canteen work. During the Spring Festival, when the canteen was short of hands due to the heavy workload, the leaders of the General Office decided that cadres above section head level should take turns working in the canteen, an action praised by staff and workers of the canteen.

#### XIZANG CPC MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION STUDY

HK100747 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The regional CPC Committee Guidance Group for Party Rectification Work held a report meeting on the afternoon of 8 February. The meeting listened to reports from the first batch of party rectification units' study. Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, such as Yin Fatang, Song Ziyuan, and Dan Zeng, as well as responsible comrades of the party rectification office and responsible persons of regional units, departments, bureaus, and committees carrying out rectification attended the report meeting.

At the meeting leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee got to know and were informed about the method and measures of studying the party rectification documents, and found out the progress of study and the pace of holding discussions while studying. They fully affirmed the new experience gained by various units in the study of party rectification documents, and the good typical practice of emphasizing practical results and avoiding carrying out work superficially.

In their remarks they pointed out: Study in the first stage of party rectification is very important. It is a critical step for heightening our understanding, unifying our thinking, and strengthening our confidence. Therefore, we must grasp each step of the study well and try to find a way to success. We must conscientiously sum up our experience and popularize it. We must emphasize practical results and avoid engaging in flourishes. In our study we must act in connection with the reality of our own systems and departments, as well as the reality of the region. We must really resolve well the confidence problem and the problem of ideological understanding on serving the general goal, so that we will do better in future production, achieve better improvements in our work, and create a new situation in work.

On linking the party rectification task with ideology and reality, leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee pointed out: Implementation of the party's nationality policies, religious policies, and policies on intellectuals is a very outstanding and important aspect of the region's work. In the process of party rectification, we must pay special attention to the study of theory and education of policies in this respect. The majority of units which are slack in work or do not firmly grasp work must make up for the work in this respect. At the same time, they must also treat it as the main content of the process of holding discussions while studying and conducting simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. They must also, from now on, conscientiously review the situation regarding implementation, so as to do better in the region's tasks.

At the meeting, responsible comrades of the region's [words indistinct] introduced the situation on party rectification documents of the Meteorological Department over the past 2 months. Responsible comrades of the regional Office for Party Rectification introduced to the participating comrades [words indistinct]. A responsible person of the regional Office for Party Rectification [words indistinct] leading cadres at all levels [words indistinct] to earnestly grasp well the study of the first stage of party rectification and accomplish tasks by ensuring both quality and quantity, so as to make full preparations in terms of policy and ideology for the next step in the in-depth development of party rectification.

#### SICHUAN GOVERNOR AT ARMED POLICE CONGRESS

HK100315 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The first congress of advanced collectives and individuals of the Sichuan Provincial Brigade of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force in building socialist spiritual civilization solemnly opened in Chengdu yesterday. The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and military district, including Yang Xizong, Bai Shangwu, Qin Fawanhou, Bao Zhimin, Zhang Wenqing, and (Zhang Weimin), as well as the leading comrades of the provincial Public Security Department attended the opening ceremony.

The current meeting was the first grand gathering of heroes held since the founding of the Sichuan Provincial Brigade. Present at the meeting were 565 delegates. Yang Xizong, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, spoke at the meeting on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and government. He expressed the hope that under the leadership of the CPC Committees, governments and public security organs at various levels and with the efforts of the large number of advanced and model figures and of all comrades, the armed police units throughout the province will launch the two advanced activities in a thorough and protracted way and raise the building of spiritual civilization of the People's Armed Police units to a new level.

BEIJING HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RURAL WORK

HK020950 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "Municipal Rural Work Conference Implements Central Authorities' Intentions, Looks Into Further Developing Excellent Rural Situation"]

[Text] We should implement the spirit of the national rural work conference and the circular issued by the central authorities on rural work in 1984, emancipate our minds, continue to carry out reforms, vigorously develop commodity production, and create a new situation in the rural areas. This is a central task assigned by the municipal rural work conference.

The conference was held 19-23 January this year. The more than 600 cadres above the commune level who attended the conference studied Document No 1 of 1983 and Document No 1 of 1984 issued by the central authorities and the speech delivered by Comrade Wan Li at the national rural work conference last November in order to sum up last year's work, try to find out where they lag behind, discuss problems in further developing the excellent situation in the rural areas of the Beijing suburbs and do well in commodity production.

Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, 1983 was a year in which reforms in the rural areas were comprehensively carried out, the greatest changes were brought about, and the fastest development was promoted. That year a record harvest was reaped in various areas of agricultural production of the Beijing suburbs. Commodity production was greatly developed and economic results were markedly enhanced. Compared with 1982, total output of grain increased by 7.8 percent, and the output of milk, eggs, and fruit increased by more than 10 to more than 50 percent. Total income of enterprises run by communes and production brigades increased by 30 percent. Total income of communes, production brigades, and production teams increased by 29 percent. Total output value of agriculture increased by 16 percent. The commodity rate accounted for 80 percent of the total economic value of the whole of the suburbs. Distribution to commune members increased by 34 percent.

To further promote the present favorable situation in the rural areas and to attain the magnificent goal set by 12th CPC National Congress of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, the conference put forth goals of struggle for developing the collective economy in 1985 in the suburban counties of Beijing and for increasing the total output value of industry and agriculture in 1987 on the basis of 1980. In the meantime, the conference also discussed specific measures for extensively developing commodity production in order to attain the above-mentioned goals:

-- Comprehensive management is needed. First of all, we should grasp cultivation and the breeding trade well in order to produce more grain and fresh nonstaple foodstuffs. We should build in a planned way commodity bases for marketable grain, vegetables, milk, eggs, meat, fowl, fruit, and others. All this will lay a good material foundation for greatly developing commodity production. Apart from that, we should extensively develop the food industry, the building material industry, the light and textile industry, the trades aimed at serving agricultural production, the processing industry which helps big enterprises in the city manufacture complete sets of equipment, the various handicraft industries, commerce, the catering industry, service and repair trades, and tourism.

-- Various kinds of economic integration should be developed in light of local conditions. Communes and production brigades which are economically developed may carry out specialized production, advanced business management and adopt administrative methods based on the contract system at all levels. In accordance with the desire of the masses and the needs of economic development, localities where the household economy has become a large factor may carry out various kinds of joint production, organize producers' specialized cooperatives, and so forth.

-- We should establish a comparatively complete production service system. At present first of all we should do well in supporting service work such as market information, scientific and technical information, and guidance for administration and management. We should also grasp the work of supplying superior seeds, fertilizer, fodder, and agricultural machinery and improving water conservancy, plant protection, epidemic prevention, transportation, and so forth. We should adopt various methods to provide various kinds of producers with technical know-how.

-- We should improve management and administration in order to enhance the competitiveness of products. While selecting production items, we should pay attention to the following tactics: "If other localities do not manufacture certain kinds of products, we should manufacture them; if other localities do produce those kinds of products, the quality of our products must be better than theirs; if other localities manufacture certain high-quality products, we should manufacture new products, if other localities manufacture new products, the prices of our products should be lower than theirs." Starting from this year, enterprises run by communes and production brigades should follow a system of cost accounting.

-- We should adopt the method of economic regulation to guide and promote commodity production in the rural areas. Towns, counties, and even communes may adopt methods such as financial investment, price subsidies, credit, and others to ensure balanced development of production in the outskirts, plains, outer suburbs, and mountain regions. In so doing, they will spread industrial and sideline production to the outer suburbs and promote production of a developmental nature in mountain areas.

The conference stressed that while developing commodity production, we should do well in commodity circulation, remove barriers between localities, and ensure that various channels of circulation are unimpeded.

Municipal party and government leaders Duan Junyi, Chen Xitong, Jiao Ruoyu, Wang Xian, Cai Xu, Han Boping, and Sun Fuling attended the conference. Duan Junyi and Chen Xitong addressed the conference. First of all, they demanded that cadres at various levels use the ideology of dialectical materialism to guide their work. They pointed out that they should not be conceited and self-satisfied and that they should continuously study new situations, solve new problems, work hard and conscientiously, and keep abreast with the development of new situations in the rural areas. Apart from that, they also demanded that leading cadres at various levels grasp not only agriculture, but also industry, commerce, education, the military, government, the party urban construction, and the building of spiritual civilization. They also urged them to proceed from reality to further improve various responsibility systems and establish a job responsibility system not only in rural areas but also in various trades and services as well as government institutions.

At the conference, municipal leading comrades presented trophies to Haidian District, Changping County, Fangshan County, Shunyi County, Huairou County, Yanqing County, and Daxing County, which have done well in promoting their economic growth by a larger margin and developing their commodity production faster.

HEBEI CONVENES MEETING OF CPC SECRETARIES

HK100147 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Summary] A conference of secretaries of prefectural, city, and county CPC Committees convened by the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee opened in Shijiazhuang on 9 February. The main item on the agenda is to further study and implement the Central Committee's Document No 1 of 1984 and strive to create a new situation in all work this year. "Yang Zejiang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, conveyed the spirit of the national rural work conference at the opening of the meeting. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided and spoke. Gao Yang, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, was also present."

Commentary on Conference

HK100151 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "Leading Cadres Must Study Anew"]

[Excerpts] A conference of prefectural, city, and county CPC Committee secretaries convened by the provincial CPC committee formally opened on 9 February. The main items on its agenda are to study and implement the Central Committee's Document No 1, look into and make arrangements for further developing the excellent situation in the rural areas, and create a new situation in all work in the province.

It is essential to do a good job in studying, appreciating, and implementing the Central Committee's Document No 1. This is related not only to rural work but also to the development of all economic work. The party's rural economic work involves not only changes in the productive forces but also readjustments in production relations and the superstructure. It embraces not only agriculture in the narrow sense but also forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, rural industry, rural commerce, rural transport, and finances, credits, and so on. Hence, all levels of the party are facing the task of studying anew.

The situation is compelling us to revamp our knowledge structure. Based on the fundamental Marxist viewpoint of developing the social productive force, on developing rural commodity production on a large scale, and on devising ways to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must act to improve our leadership work. County CPC Committee secretaries can no longer be content with just being agricultural secretaries; still less can they just be grain secretaries. They must assume overall responsibility for economic work. They must learn how to apply the law of value to promote commodity production and circulation. We hope that the leading cadres at all levels will regard this conference as a new starting point of studying anew and launch an emulation drive to see who studies best so as to victoriously carry out the great tasks assigned us by history.

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR ON SIMPLER ADMINISTRATION

SK070557 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO, the general offices of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government recently issued a joint circular, putting forward concrete measures for curtailing excess documents and meetings prevailing in leading organs at all levels.

The circular makes public the following demands:

1. All units under regional-level organs are allowed in principle to hold a region-wide meeting each year. They should take an overall consideration and make rational arrangements for meetings. They should submit their report on the annual meetings' scale, date, and major discussion topics separately to the general offices of the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government.
2. All departments which plan to hold professional meetings with the participation of party secretaries and deputy secretaries from various leagues, cities, banners, and counties should report to the General Office of the regional CPC Committee for approval. Those that plan to hold meetings with the participation of governors, mayors, and heads of league, city, banner, and county people's governments should report for approval to the General Office of the regional People's Government. Without the notification issued by the general offices of the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government, the leading personnel of league, city, banner, and county party or government organs may refuse to attend the meeting.
3. All general professional meetings held by various departments, which require the attendance and delivery of party or government leading personnel in charge of the work, can be without the attendance of other party or government leaders.
4. Except for documents that should be submitted to the regional CPC Committee, other documents in general should not be submitted to the higher authorities or should be submitted to them as rarely as possible. Generally, reports that can be made over telephone may not be made by delivering a document.
5. In line with the provisions of principles and policy, questions that can be dealt with by consultation among various units should not be reported for a decision to the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government. Questions that can be dealt with by the regional People's Government should not be reported for approval to the regional CPC Committee.

The circular stresses that in order to enable leading personnel to be free from excess documents and meetings to bring into full play the role of various functional departments, efforts should be made to continuously implement the provisions issued by the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government in 1983 in regard to simplifying documents and meetings to upgrade work efficiency. In line with the demands set forth by the provisions, all departments should earnestly implement the demands by examining their official documents and upcoming meetings one by one.

#### SHANXI RIBAO ARTICLE ON TROILITE PRODUCTION

SK080257 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 84 p 2

[Article from the "Work Study" column by Chen Guangrong: "Strive To Speed Up Our Province's Troilite Production Pace"]

[Excerpt] Troilite is a major raw material for producing sulphur and sulphuric acid which can be used in many ways in modern industry and which are, in particular, indispensable raw materials for the chemical industry. At present there is a short supply of sulphur and sulphuric acid in our country. Over the past few years the state has had to spend a large sum in foreign currency to import several tens of thousands of tons of sulphur and sulphuric acid annually. Even by so doing the supply of these products still falls short of demand.

Shanxi Province is rich in troilite deposits. At present a total of 146 troilite deposit areas have been discovered across the province. According to geological prospecting data from the relevant departments and results from long-term exploitation, there are troilite deposits of varying amounts in all of the province's five major coalfields which cover a total area of 54,000 square meters. At the several major sections where the troilite deposits are relatively centralized, the geological and exploiting technical conditions are relatively good and the data is relatively reliable, with the prospective reserves of troilite estimated at 4 billion tons. In addition to the rich reserves, our province's troilite is of good quality, the ore beds are stable, and the deposits are not deep, and thus are easy to be mine. In outside areas it takes 8 or 9 years in general to build a big and medium-sized troilite ore mine and more than 100 yuan in investment is needed in producing each ton of troilite. In our province, however, it takes only 4 to 5 years to build such a troilite mine; and to produce each ton of troilite only 50 yuan of investment is needed. If these troilite reserves are comprehensively exploited together with other kinds of mineral reserves, the economic results will be even better.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has greatly accelerated the rated troilite production. According to statistics compiled by departments concerned, at present more than 150 enterprises in our province are engaged in troilite and sulphur production. The annual provincial troilite output has reached 600,000 tons, making up one-sixth of the total annual output by the chemical industry departments across the country. The annual provincial sulphur output has reached 60,000 tons, accounting for one-fifth of the country's total.

However, a few problems still exist in exploiting troilite reserves. First, geological prospecting is relatively weak. So far, the province has conducted general surveys and prospecting on only 30-40 square km of land, accounting for 0.2 per thousand of the relatively good prospective areas. Second, the amount of troilite transported to other places is limited. Owing to the pressure on railway transport, over the past few years only a large amount of coal has been transported to other places, which affected the transport of troilite. As a result a great quantity of troilite has been overstocked and a passive situation in which troilite output must be limited by transport capacity has emerged. In addition, production technology is comparatively backward, many problems remain in management systems, and the phenomenon of unchecked production exists.

LI DESHENG LAUDS SHENYANG PLA RECTIFICATION CASE

SK090601 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] In carrying out the party rectification drive, the party Committee of the Shenyang PLA units has implemented the principle of conducting transformations in the course of the drive and has strictly dealt with a typical case in which a cadre in charge of discipline inspection work, who upheld the truth and dared to tackle knotty problems cropping up in work, was oppressed by some leading personnel. It has taken a clear stand in supporting the right and oppressing the evil. Thus, the masses happily stated: "Upon hearing the case, we have discerned the hope of the party rectification drive."

The Standing Committee of the Shenyang PLA Party Committee held a special meeting on 4 January to hear the report on the investigation result of Shi Shengcai's case and to study concrete measures in dealing with it. Shi Shengcai, deputy director of the Organizational Section under a certain tank division who was in charge of discipline inspection work, was very upright and upheld the principle in carefully dealing with the matters concerning right and wrong. In 1983 alone, the group led by Shi Shengcai discovered and dealt with four cases, of which two were very difficult. One was that Xie Zhishun, deputy director of the Logistics Department of the division, who sought private gains by taking advantage of his power and position and committed malpractices in promoting his son to the post of a cadre. Another was that of Tang Yongkai, responsible person of the division's lumber plant, who embezzled public funds by taking advantage of his work. After accepting the mission of investigating and dealing with such cases, Shi Shengcai was very clear about the great difficulty caused by the involvement of leading cadres. However, accompanied by other comrades, he overcame one obstacle after another and carried out the investigation and examination of the cases by upholding the idea that "by no means should they disappoint the party at any risk of displeasing others." They finally discovered the problem and concluded their investigations through repeated setbacks. However, such a cadre in charge of discipline inspection work, who was devoted to his duty and handled cases impartially, was offensive to the eye of some leading comrades in the division. They not only refused to support the work done by Shi Shengcai, but also regarded the impartial handling of cases as "making hardships for others." They regarded the investigation report of Shi Shengcai, made within his chain of command, as "creating a disturbance." By taking advantage of their power they also reprimanded and criticized Shi Shengcai in an attempt to remove him from his discipline inspection post.

The CPC Committee and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Shenyang PLA units attached great importance to the incident and resolutely checked the wrong decision made by the division's party Committee with regard to the case of Shi Shengcai. The party Committee and the Discipline Inspection Commission also organized a joint fact-finding group to go twice to Shi Shengcai's unit to solicit extensive opinions from various personnel. They successively held meetings with almost 100 persons. Finally, they clearly knew the problem, clarified right and wrong, and concluded that Comrade Shi Shengcai is an outstanding cadre in charge of discipline inspection work who is not afraid of heavy oppression and does his official work impartially.

After getting to the bottom of the cases, the CPC Committee of the Shenyang PLA units decided to take the handling of the typical incident as a breakthrough in creating a new situation in the work to conduct transformations in the course of party rectification. Li Desheng, secretary of the Shenyang PLA Party Committee, stated: "Only by following the way of supporting right and blocking evil can we ensure the party rectification drive will not be carried out perfunctorily or superficially and enable the vast number of people to enhance their confidence in party rectification."

On 9 January, all members of the party Standing Committee under the Shenyang PLA units held a talk with the former commander and political commissar and political commissar of the division who squeezed and oppressed Comrade Shi Shengcai to conduct criticism against them and to instruct them to present a written report of self-criticism. Other personnel who violated the party's discipline should have disciplinary sanctions imposed

Now, comrades including the former commander and political commissar of the division have publicly delivered speeches of self-criticism at the enlarged session of the division CPC Standing Committee and at the meeting with the participation of cadres from the organs at or above the company level throughout the division in an attempt to restore the reputation of Comrade Shi Shengcai, to eliminate adverse influences, and to personally apologize to Comrade Shi Shengcai. Meanwhile, the CPC Committee of the Shenyang PLA units decided to publicize in a big way the deeds performed by Comrade Shi Shengcai in an effort to urge all Communist Party members to learn his spirit displayed in daring to wage struggle against those who have committed malpractices, violated the law and discipline and have sought private gains by taking advantage of power, and in tackling knotty problems in an effort to urge all Communist Party members to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the party style.

#### SEMINAR HELD ON DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEAST

SK081246 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] A seminar on the economic and social development strategy for Northeast China, proposed by SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO and jointly sponsored by the three provinces in Northeast China and the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, was held in Shenyang from 7-17 January. Over 250 people attended the seminar, including specialists and scholars in social science and natural science from the three provinces and the region, leading cadres engaged in economic management work, and leading comrades of relevant department and committees under the State Council and the Northeast Energy and Transportation Planning Office under the State Council. The seminar received over 110 theses. Some economists delivered reports at the seminar, including Yu Guangyuan, Tong Dalin, Bi, and Yang Jianbai. Shen Yue, chairman of Northeast Energy and Transportation Planning Office under the State Council and Delivered a speech at the seminar.

The seminar pointed out: From the historical viewpoint, the economy of the Northeast was considered an entire sector. Northeast China is one of the very few important economic zones in the whole country. It has four great superiorities: 1) It has rich natural superiorities; 2) It has abundant fixed assets; 3) It has a well-developed communications and transportation network; 4) It has a strong scientific and technological base.

Northeast China has five major bases for the socialist construction of our country, namely iron and steel, energy, machinery, forestry, and grain. It is difficult to discover a region with five bases and four superiorities in the entire country. This demonstrates the extreme importance of the strategic position of the northeast region. In the course of our country's modernizations and taking up the challenge of the new international industrial revolution, there is the complete possibility that the northeast economy will force ahead of the rest and carry out its functions greatly.

On the other hand, the northeast economy is confronted with many difficulties and obstructions. At present, the prominent problems are energy shortages, pressure on transport, and outdated and backward technology and equipment. We must conscientiously conduct studies, make overall plans and take all factors into consideration, make rational arrangements, and strive to solve these problems as soon as possible.

The seminar stressed: We must make a plan for the theoretical discussion of the economic and social development strategy for northeast China. We must make special efforts to closely combine planning work with the drawing up of mid- and long-term plans, to make suggestions on working out all plans, to go all out to make mid- and long-term regional plans, and to provide the essential scientific basis for the work. We should try as soon as possible to conduct a theoretical study for the economic and social development strategy for the three provinces, the three leagues, and a city in the eastern part of the Nei Monggol Region, and to make contributions to promoting the economic and social development of the northeast region.

The seminar widely discussed the issue of economic and social development strategy. It held: In order to invigorate the old industrial base in northeast China and to have "a cock crows three times," at present we should pay attention to the following issues:

1. As for energy resources, we should pay attention to both energy development and energy conservation. In the near future, we should give priority to the principle of conserving energy.
2. As for transport, we should simultaneously develop railway, highway, and water transportation to solve the problems of blocked circulation.
3. We should vigorously attend to technological transformations, strive to lay a new technological foundation for the old industrial base in northeast China, and develop a new industrial region through applying imported technology and tackling problems in scientific research.
4. We should consciously attend to the development of the intellectuals' ability.

In their speeches, some representatives also stated: From now on, we should not continue the management system which big administrative regions and coordinated regions are using. Nor can we follow the old ways arbitrarily. We should take the course of relying on central cities and industrial bases to combine the ways in different departments and regions and to form a reasonable economic region and economic network. Due to historical development, different economic regions have different scales and forms of economics and other conditions, and their own special characteristics.

#### QUAN SHUREN ARTICLE ON LIAONING ECONOMIC TASKS

SK310024 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Quan Shuren: "Our Province's Current Economic Situation and the Tasks for 1984"]

[Text] The year 1983 has already passed successfully and the year 1984 is just beginning. The major concerns of the people in the province are: How was the economic situation in our province the past year and what are the new tasks for this year? Our province's 1983 economic situation can be summarized as follows: We made new progress, new breakthroughs and solid steps forward in creating a new situation in socialist modernization construction.

We set new records in industrial and agricultural production and prefulfilled the financial revenue plan. Markets were brisk, the income of the people increased and their livelihood further improved.

1. The situation of agricultural production was excellent. We reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest. The year 1983 was one in which we made new strides forward in comprehensively implementing the output-related contract responsibility system in our province's rural areas. About 90 percent of the peasant households implemented such a system, which emphasizes such forms as contracting production with peasant families. The year 1983 was also one in which we comprehensively developed all natural resources in the rural areas and deepened the development of the diversified economy. It is expected that the total output value of the diversified economy in the rural areas will account for about 60 percent of the total output value. The total grain output is estimated to be over 28 billion jin, up some 5 billion jin over 1982, topping the 1980 record by 14.6 percent. The amount of grain procured reached some 12.5 billion jin. It was the first time in 34 years that the amount of grain procured surpassed that of grain marketed. The procurement of cotton reached 1 million dan, topping the production plan by 50 percent. We also witnessed a bumper harvest in other cash crops. The gross agricultural output value is expected to increase by some 10 percent over 1982. In 1983, we saw an excellent situation in the rural areas which has rarely been seen in the province since the founding of the PRC.

2. Industrial production, communications and transport steadily increased and economic results improved. The total industrial output value in the province surpassed an all-time high of 51.5 billion yuan, up 9.6 percent over last year. Of this, heavy industry increased 11 percent, and light industry increased 7.2 percent. About 65 products in the province won state gold and silver awards for good quality. Some 1,982 new products were trial-manufactured and put into production. We comprehensively fulfilled the communications and transport plans and scored remarkable achievements in ending deficits and increasing profits. The number of industrial enterprises running in the red and the amount of deficits dropped by 51.8 percent and 48.7 percent respectively as compared with the previous year. New achievements were made in energy conservation work. The general energy consumption for every 10,000 yuan worth of goods declined by 7.43 percent. A number of enterprises which achieved both an increase in economic results and speed and a number which surpassed the speed have come to the fore.

3. The progress of the state key construction projects had been accelerated and the scope of local capital construction projects had been controlled. The construction speed of the four state key projects assigned to Liaoning Province exceeded the average construction speed provincewide. The evil trends of arbitrary price increases and extraction of extra fees decreased. We conscientiously sorted out projects under construction, and strictly controlled the scope of capital construction projects. The amount of investments in capital construction in the localities across the province actually dropped as compared with the previous year. The province stopped or delayed the construction of 132 local projects and reduced 50 million yuan in investment.

4. The total amount of financial revenue exceeded 8 billion yuan, thus ending the decline of 3 consecutive years. The amount of profits and taxes which the province handed over to the state in 1983 increased by 6.3 percent over the previous year, or an increase of 8.8 percent, if calculated in terms of comparable products and if such factors as special taxes for fuel, the price increase in electricity and the price decrease in chemical fiber, and exceeding the growth rate of industrial production are added in.

5. Urban and rural markets were thriving and purchases and sales were brisk. During the first 10 months, the amount of commodities procured in the province increased by 8 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The retail volume of commodities in the province increased by 7 percent over the previous year. State, collective and individual commercial enterprises developed in an all-round manner. The number of urban and rural trade fairs reached 1,500 with a business volume totaling some 1.2 billion yuan. Except for a small number of brand-name products, the supply of most products can satisfy the needs of the people's daily life.

6. The income of urban and rural people increased and their livelihood improved further. It is expected that the average per capita net income of the rural population will reach 380 yuan, an increase of 13.8 percent over the previous year. The province as a whole arranged jobs for some 320,000 persons in cities and towns. The total amount of wages for staff and workers increased by 5.8 percent over the previous year. Some 10.2 million square meters of housing was started in the urban areas. The collective welfare undertakings also developed. The amount of urban and rural savings deposits increased by 1.17 billion yuan over the beginning of the year.

The above situation shows that through readjustment, a good trend characterized by harmonious development and general increases is emerging in the province. The quality of enterprises has improved and economic results increased through readjustment and reform. We can say that our province's economy has embarked on a sound path of steady growth.

Reviewing the past and looking forward to the future, we must keep a sober mind while fully affirming the excellent situation, and must note that there are still many new problems and grave challenges in our economic work. Our province's economic readjustment has not yet been completed. Reforms are just beginning and the technology and facilities of enterprises are backward. The management level is low and the economic results are poor. Some economic and technical targets are lagging far behind the advanced localities. Many products lack a competitive ability in the domestic and foreign markets and the supply of energy and raw materials is still inadequate. The output-related contract responsibility system in the agricultural sphere needs to be further consolidated and improved. Grain production remains unstable and many natural resources remain to be tapped. Our ability to conquer natural disasters is not strong. All these problems need to be solved through years of efforts.

What are the tasks for 1984 for our province's economic front? It is necessary to continue to implement the eight-character policy on the national economy, to further consolidate and improve all forms of output-related contract responsibility systems in the rural areas, and to vigorously develop the commodity economy. In industry, it is necessary to raise economic results, to focus the work emphasis to improving the quality of enterprises, to actively promote technical progress, to improve the managerial level, to make remarkable achievements in improving product quality, developing new products, and reducing the consumption of energy and raw materials, and to strive to achieve both increases in speed and economic results. It is necessary to reform the circulation sphere, to comprehensively fulfill and overfulfill production plans, to further create a new situation in our economic work and greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC with outstanding achievements. To this end:

1. The agricultural front must continuously and unswervingly implement the party's rural principles and policies, strive to win another bumper harvest, conscientiously sum up experience in implementing the output-related contract responsibility system, study the new situation and solve new problems which have cropped up while comprehensively developing the commodity economy in the rural areas, and further consolidate and improve all forms of production responsibility systems. Efforts must be made to raise grain output, comprehensively develop rural natural resources, actively support the development of the "two types of specialized households," and attend to service work before and after production. It is necessary to reform the commodity circulation sphere in the rural areas and to promote a further development in the rural commodity economy. Strenuous efforts must be made to promote the application of agricultural science and technology, to attend to measures aiming at increasing agricultural production in a down-to-earth manner, to better organize the production and supply of chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, agricultural plastic-film coverings, farm machines and farm implements, to implement the measures for building a marketable grain base and reforming medium-and low-yield fields, and to improve the ability to conquer natural disasters.

2. Industrial and communications enterprises should take technical progress as a strategic task and attend to it.

Promoting technical progress among existing enterprises is the key to upgrading the quality of enterprises and also is a demand that Liaoning Province, an old industrial center, be enabled to radiate the vigor of its youth and to make still greater contributions to the program of achieving the four modernizations. In conducting technical progress, it is necessary to take the increase of economic returns as a central task and to focus on upgrading product quality, on increasing the variety of products, and on conserving energy resources and raw materials. Efforts should be made to conduct technical progress step by step in line with the difference among localities, industries and trades, in line with the plan for product reform and with the order of importance and urgency. In introducing foreign technology, it is necessary to step forward, to vigorously develop foreign trade and economic exchange with foreign countries, and to apply as much as possible and in a timely manner the scientific and technological results scored by the world's countries in the new industrial revolution so as to narrow the scientific and technological gap between the advanced countries and China. Efforts should be made to launch the mass activities of offering rational suggestions and conducting technical innovation.

3. It is necessary to accelerate the pace of enterprise consolidation by upholding a high standard and imposing strict demands. Efforts should be made to urge all enterprises to first consolidate their leading units in line with the "four requirements" of cadre promotion in the first half of 1984. More than 70 percent of the enterprises across the province should strive to complete their enterprise consolidation work this year. By no means should they conduct enterprise consolidation perfunctorily or superficially. Those who have scored substandard results in consolidation should make up what they lack. Those who have practiced fraud in work should be punished by withdrawing their certification. It is necessary to continuously organize "sensible persons" to help enterprises determine their shortcomings. A good job should be done in holding training classes for leading cadres among enterprises and remedial classes of their staff members and workers so as to upgrade the standard of enterprise management, to popularize the application of modern management, and to approach management modernization as rapidly as possible.

It is necessary to vigorously grasp the work of switching losses to profits so as to ensure the fulfillment of financial tasks. In 1984, we should basically do away with losses caused by management and should curtail on a large scale the losses caused by staunchly following policy. Enterprises in industry, communications, transportation, capital construction, commerce, foreign trade, grain management, supply and marketing, and urban public utilities should do a good job in grasping the work of switching losses to profits.

4. It is necessary to ensure the construction of the key projects and to accelerate the pace of construction. Our province must ensure the fulfillment of the specific electric equipment, steel and iron, and building materials for the state key projects, and in which the state has assigned the province to take up the construction of some state key projects. The province should foster the idea of taking the whole situation into consideration. It not only should turn out as soon as possible complete sets of equipment with high efficiency and precision and up to the standard of modern science and technology in an effort to satisfy the demands of building the state key projects, but also should concentrate its efforts on building the items of the key projects assigned by the state to the province so as to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for construction progress. By no means should we be forced into carrying out the construction of projects not covered by the plan and the construction of general projects while putting aside the state key projects. Still, we should not contend for energy resources, raw materials, construction and transportation forces with the operation of building the state key projects, and should not be forced to or arbitrarily have to curtail the "bigger item" of projects, give unreasonable levies, and increase the prices of materials.

Our province's energy is in short supply. While attending to the construction of state key projects, we should concentrate on energy-saving projects and the construction of small hydroelectric stations, small coal mines, and means of communication and transportation.

5. Continue attending to readjustment and reform so as to be able to manage the economy smoothly. We should conscientiously sum up the experience gained in the first stage of carrying out the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits, and enthusiastically make good preparations for the second stage of carrying out the system. In line with the principle of specialized production, we should reorganize and combine enterprises, readjust the industry product mix and organizational structure, and change the situation of "large and all-embracing" and "small and all-embracing." We should put the role of central cities into full play, further improve the system of country administration by cities, let cities lead the rural areas, and promote the development of the rural economy, science and technology, and cultural undertakings.

As for commerce, we should further reform the system of circulation and carry out the experience of integrated business between industry and commerce, and between agriculture and commerce.

We should vigorously develop a collectively-owned economy, continued developing the individually-owned economy in a proper manner, widely open up avenues for employment, and conscientiously provide work for the unemployed.

6. Conscientiously make good arrangements for markets and people's livelihood. It is estimated that the social purchasing power of the entire province will show substantial increases in 1984. Industrial and commercial departments should conscientiously do a good job in market investigation.

Industrial departments should organize forces to produce the products needed by markets, strive to improve the quality of products, and increase the variety of products and famous-brand products. Commercial departments should expand the range of business, increase sales centers, organize forces especially successfully to send industrial products to rural areas, and correct and overcome the ideas of fearing overstocking of products and replenishing a few goods, fearing losses, doing less business and having low sales.

Our tasks for 1984 are arduous. However, we have many favorable conditions for fulfilling the tasks for 1984. First of all, the great and good economic situation of the entire province in 1983 created favorable conditions for economic development in 1984. Second, most industrial enterprises fulfilled their tasks. Some have surplus. Third, the consolidation work of a group of key enterprises has been accepted after tests, and the consolidation work of another group of enterprises is being checked before acceptance. We have made initial achievements in a number of technological transformation items. The quality of enterprises has been improved.

Inspired by the decisions of the party Central Committee on party rectification, the large number of party members and the people across the province will radiate the great enthusiasm to forcefully promote the construction of socialist, spiritual, and material civilizations. We believe: All tasks for economic development in 1984 will certainly be achieved. We will certainly be able to further create a new situation in our province's economic work.

#### LIAONING 1983 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS

OW021300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- The industrial output value of northeast China's Liaoning Province, China's major industrial region, reached over 50 billion yuan last year, which was 9.6 percent more than in 1982, according to provincial Governor Quan Shuren. Three point eight billion yuan in profits were turned over to the state, which was a 2.7 percent increase over that of 1982. Grain output reached over 13.5 million tons, surpassing the target set for 1985, he said. Total agricultural output value was 10 percent up on 1982 and the average income for each commune member reached 380 yuan, 13.8 percent above the 1982 figure. The revenues of the province came to over 8 billion yuan, 11 percent more than in 1982, putting an end to the stagnation that had lasted for three consecutive years, the governor said.

A more rational proportion has been achieved between light industry and heavy industry, the governor said. The output value of heavy industry was 11 percent more than in 1982 and that of light industry 7.5 percent more. The proportion of light industry had grown from 26.7 percent of the total industrial output value in 1978 to 35 percent last year, Quan Shuren said.

The collective sector of the province's economy had developed faster than the state sector though both made much progress in 1983, he said. Of the 135 key products in the province, the quality of 121 had improved, he said. More than 3,380 new products were first manufactured and 1,980 have been put into production.

COMMENTARY ON AIRSPACE INTRUSION BY SOVIET BOMBER

OW081017 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] A Soviet bomber intruded the airspace of Free China yesterday. Four jet fighters of the Republic of China's Air Force scrambled immediately and kept a close watch over the intruder until it left. According to the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of China, a Soviet Tu-95, which is also used by the Soviet Navy as a reconnaissance plane, was first spotted by ground radar at 10:09 am 14 nautical miles southwest of Taiwan's west coast. The aircraft left in the direction of Vladivostok, facing the Sea of Japan, after it was intercepted by Chinese fighters.

Military sources speculated that a Soviet aircraft came from Cam Ranh Bay, the U.S.-built naval base in Vietnam. As to why it intruded the Republic of China's airspace, nobody can give the definite number [as heard]. The presence of a Soviet military aircraft over the Taiwan sky may be just an accident. However, it is difficult to imagine that a military aircraft could have lost its way under normal weather conditions. So, one may presume that the Tu-95 invaded Free China's airspace deliberately, either to gather information or to test its air defense capability. There is no question that the Soviet Union is deeply interested in the defense capability of the Republic of China, who is the strongest anticommunist country in the Far East. Because of Taiwan's strategic position in the Free World's defense line in the Western Pacific, the Soviets could certainly try to seize the island province of the Republic of China in case of war.

What makes the Soviets as eager as Peking to seize Taiwan? A look at the map will tell you why. A Soviet presence in Taiwan would not only sever the vital oil shipping lanes to Japan and South Korea, but also render the defense of United States bases on Okinawa and the Philippines almost impossible. Furthermore, bases and harbors on Taiwan would be a most valuable asset to the Soviet Far East Fleet, because the island bastion is located midway between Vladivostok and Cam Ranh Bay.

This being the case, the Republic of China plays a very important role in defense of the Western Pacific, not only against Communist China, but also against the Soviet Union. Free China's [words indistinct] invader is Communist China or the Soviet Union. However, it must have the right tools to do the job. Being the sole supplier of weapons to the Republic of China, the United States should reappraise its arms' sales policy vis-a-vis this country.

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